

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

Western Canada's Agricultural Weekly

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Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, June 14, 1911

No. 977

Take Your Choice

TWO GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTORS

HERE ARE TWO DIVISIONAL TOWNS ON THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY WHICH ARE JUMPING AHEAD IN LEAPS AND BOUNDS, BOTH ASSURED OF A WONDERFUL FUTURE. THESE REPRESENT THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY ON THE MARKET TO-DAY, FOR BOTH THE SMALL AND LARGE INVESTOR.

THE OWNERS HAVE WON UNIVERSAL PRAISE AND ADMIRATION THROUGH THE VARIOUS AND SPLENDID PROPERTIES THEY HAVE OFFERED FROM TIME TO TIME.

NONE HAVE BEEN BETTER, SAFER OR MORE REASONABLY PRICED THAN THE LOTS OFFERED IN EITHER OF THE TOWNS MENTIONED BELOW.

LOOK INTO THEM NOW. DON'T HESITATE. DON'T PUT IT OFF. LEARN ABOUT THEM TO-DAY. THINK ABOUT THEM TO-MORROW, BUT DROP US A LINE OF INQUIRY RIGHT NOW.

SOUTH FORT GEORGE

Picture a wide expanse of fertile level land situated in the bend of a mighty river which, with its tributaries, is navigable for more than a thousand miles. These rivers form a network of navigable waterways which radiate out from Fort George in all directions, penetrating into every corner of this, the richest land that God ever made, the Eldorado of North America, a land bursting with the wealth of timber, mineral and agrarian resources, and of every description of raw material for manufacturing purposes, and with water powers able to do the work of more than twenty million of horses. Fort George is already the throbbing heart of this rich country's commerce, and these great waterways are the wide, full-flowing arteries by which that strong heart sends the rich, healthy blood of trade and industry into every region of the province.

On the top of all these natural advantages in which Nature has shown her consummate skill, comes one of the greatest achievements of man, one of the world's great highways, the National Transcontinental Railway. This great railroad, going east and west, puts the Pacific Ocean and the Orient on one doorstep of Fort George, and on the other the Prairie Provinces and the markets of Eastern Canada, United States and Europe. From this road other railroads branch north to Alaska and south to Victoria, Vancouver, Ashcroft, and other important points.

TO-DAY IT HAS

About 1,000 inhabitants; and by the end of the year it will have 2,000; and the day is coming when it will have 30,000.

A live Board of Trade.

Three Chartered Banks, and several others, have purchased sites.

Post Office, Schools, Newspapers, Hotel, Three General Stores.

Two Steamship Lines—The Fort George Lumber and Navigation Co., and the British Columbia Express Co.

Docks and Warehouses,

Telephone System, and Lighting and Waterworks Systems are being installed.

Ferry across Fraser River to Fort George Market Gardens.

The narrow boundaries of Fort George townsite will soon put a high premium on all available land. Choice locations will soar in price. One investor in South Fort George bought property for \$2,000 and within a year sold part of it for \$15,000. There will be others. Will the next be you?

EDSON

Realizing the suitability of Edson as a divisional point, and as the most convenient situation to put on the mountain equipment for the run through from the prairie provinces to the coast, the Grand Trunk Pacific proceeded to build large round-houses, shops, office buildings, and all the varied structures that go to make a large railway terminal. In order to handle the traffic resulting from the opening up of coal mines to the south, and the rush of immigration to the Grande Prairie and Peace River to the north, they made provision for twenty-six miles of side-tracks; so quite a town has already sprung up at Edson, and to-day the ringing sound of hundreds of hammers is heard on every side as buildings are being rushed up as fast as lumber can be obtained and carpenters can be supplied to do the work.

EDSON IS —A thriving young town in Western Alberta.

—A divisional point on the G. T. P.

—The first important point east of the Rocky Mountains.

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—A few miles north of the greatest coal fields in Canada.

—150 miles south of the Grande Prairie and the Peace River country.

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—One of the greatest centres of natural resources in the West.

—In the midst of an extensive timber belt.

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—Therefore destined to become a prominent manufacturing centre.

—Situated on a gentle southern slope.

—An ideal location for a beautiful and prosperous city.

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SAVED HIS FILLY

ST. JOVITE, QUE., March 3rd, 1911.

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Wit and Humor

Just above the buffet in the dining room of a Richmond house there hangs a huge, finely mounted antlered head. This trophy of the owner's hunting prowess is fastened so firmly to the wall that the glistening neck seems to be coming right out through the plaster.

When a little boy from the city saw this decoration for the first time he eyed it with considerable curiosity and very evident uneasiness. It looked almost too lifelike for comfort.

Finally the youngster asked to be excused and slipped from his chair, going into the next room. He returned to the dining-room flushed with embarrassment.

"What's the matter, Harry?" asked his host.

"I wanted to see," explained the child, sheepishly, "if that animal's legs were really as long as that, or if he were standing on something in the next room."—May Lippincott's.

* * *

"What is the longest word in the English language?" asked Uncle Tom. "Valletudinarianism, I suppose," replied James, who had taken a prize in spelling.

"No," spoke up Susie; "it's 'smiles' because there is a whole mile between the first and last letters."

"I know one," said Jack, "that has over three miles between its first and last letters."

"What word is that?" asked Uncle Tom.

"Beleaguered," cried Jack, triumphantly.

"I know one," said Philip, "that is longer than that. 'Transcontinental' has a whole continent between its beginning and ending."

"'Interoceanic' beats them all," exclaimed Elsie, "for it contains an ocean, and an ocean is larger than any continent."—May Lippincott's.

* * *

A big, handsome lawyer from one of the Southern States presented himself at the door of the Supreme Court when there was an important case being argued. He passed by the long line of people waiting patiently for their turn to come, but was suddenly halted at the entrance to the chamber.

"Are you a member of this bar?" asked the doorkeeper.

"Well—er—no, not exactly, but I'm a practicing lawyer."

"Then, you'll have to stand in line back there," was the response.

The Southerner turned away after pressing his point a little longer. There was an old white-haired negro standing near him in the corridor, and to him the lawyer said:

"Look here, Uncle, this is an outrage! Why, I have practiced law for thirty years, and that fellow won't let me in there."

"Well, boss," replied the old darky, looking up at him respectfully, "dat's all so, I guess, but you got to be powerful keeful round heah, fo' if you git in contempt of dat dere cout, dere ain't nobody left to 'peal to but Gord-a-mighty."—May Lippincott's.

* * *

Kansas newspapers are getting a lot of pleasure out of this incident, which is said to have actually happened in an eastern Kansas county. A farmer received a note from a young man who had been "going with" his daughter. It read: "Deer sur: Wood like your dauters hand in marriage. She and me are in love. I think I need a wife. Yours trooly."

The farmer replied by letter, saying: "Friend: You don't need a wife. You need a spelling book. Get one and study it a year. Then write me again."—Kansas City Journal.

* * *

They had been quarreling, and although hubby was willing to take the blame all upon himself and smooth matters over peaceably, she was still snippy and indifferent.

"Come over here, Jessie. Aren't you curious to know what is in this package?"

"Oh, not very; I can stand the strain,"

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she replied, belligerently.

"Well, it's something for the one I love best in all the world," he said, coaxingly, trying to win a smile.

"Oh, is that so?" she sniffed. "I suppose, then, it's those suspenders you said you needed."—Lippincott's.

* * *

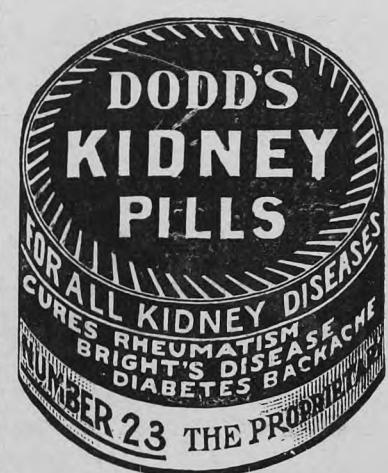
At one town in his district Congressman Cole, of Ohio, in his campaign was to divide his time with a local spellbinder. The local man spoke first and was to have kept going half an hour, but he made it an hour and a half. When he got through he made an apology for encroaching on Cole's time. "It reminds me," Cole said, as he faced his audience, "of what I once heard in a courtroom. The defendant had been found guilty of a criminal charge. The judge sentenced him to fifteen years. 'Have you anything to say?' demanded the court of the prisoner. 'Nothing but this,' was the reply. 'I think you're mighty liberal with another man's time.'"

* * *

The services in the chapel of a certain Western university are from time to time conducted by eminent clergymen of many denominations and from many cities.

On one occasion, when one of these visiting divines asked the president of the university how long he should speak, that witty officer replied:

"There is no limit, doctor, upon the time you may preach; but I may tell you that there is a tradition here that the most souls are saved during the first twenty-five minutes."—May Lippincott's.



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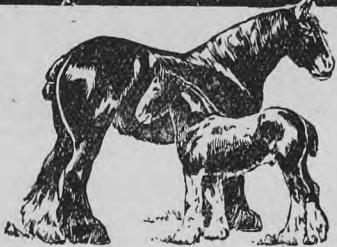
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TRADE NOTES

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Catalog No. 10 recently issued by the Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co. of Brandon, Man., is an attractive and interesting booklet. A full line of gasoline engines and pumps is described in detail. Illustrations from photographs show different parts of the manufacturing plant, and engines as they are turned out as well as at work. Every part of the engine is referred to in a clear and interesting way, special attention being paid to features that adapt the Manitoba line to climatic conditions in the Canadian West—they are known as the Frost King engines.

The enterprising manager, G. F. Williamson, has had a successful business throughout the West for a number of years. Last year a branch office and distributing centre was established at Calgary. Every year there is something to show advancement.

Every farmer who needs engine power or pumps should have this fine catalog. It is worth studying. Write them for a copy.

BOOK OF INTEREST TO HORSE OWNERS

Every horse owner worthy of the name takes a natural and commendable pride in keeping his horse in prime condition. With sensible feeding, proper care and a reasonable amount of work there is no trouble in doing this. Under such conditions a sound horse looks fine and feels well—is always ready for service and brings the top price when sold.

But accidents will happen, a slight wrench, a sprain, a cut or some unknown cause may result in lameness. Spavins, ringbones, curbs or splints come sooner or later to every stable. Taken promptly and treated properly none of these troubles are serious. But if neglected or given the wrong treatment, they quickly decrease a horse's ability for work as well as his cash value. It is most important, therefore, that every horse owner should have a good knowledge of the horse, his ailments and diseases, and the remedies to be applied. He should know just how to treat all ordinary ailments, and just when it is necessary to call in the greater skill of the veterinarian.

One of the quickest and best ways to get posted on this matter is to read the little book, "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," published by the Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont. The information which it gives is simple, accurate and easy to find—a valuable point in a book of reference. This book can be had free of charge by simply writing the publisher or by asking for it at any drug store where Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold. That means almost any drug store, for Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold by almost every druggist in the country.

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Absorbine advertisements have appeared in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE continuously for the past fifteen or more years—and most everyone is familiar with the remedy itself. The manufacturer, W. F. Young, P.D.F., of Springfield, Mass., is well and favorably known by trainers and horsemen in general throughout the country, many of whom have profited by his long and varied experience with horse ailments, knowing him to be willing at all times to render assistance when called upon.

He has been manufacturing Absorbine since 1891, and has developed a large business, based on the positive merits of the remedy. Absorbine is a safe, antiseptic, healing liniment that acts promptly and surely without blistering or causing any inconvenience, which appeals to all lovers of the horse. For removing bursal enlargements, bog spavins, thoroughpins, puffs, curbs, strengthening broken-down tendons, taking out soreness and lameness, allaying pain, no better preparation is known.

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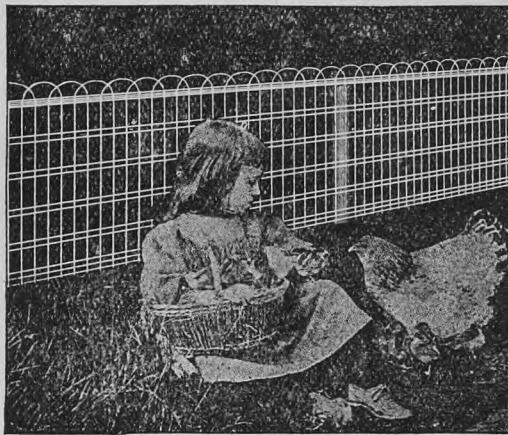
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL is published every Wednesday. It is published in the West and deals solely with Western conditions.

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Editorial

Utility Poultry

A series of articles taken from a bulletin prepared by James Dryden, of Oregon Agricultural College, dealing with productive qualities of fowls, and given in our issues of April and May, created considerable interest. The average poultryman who keeps hens because he loves the hen family, or considers poultrying a source of fair cash returns, long ago argued that the fine markings and many of the fancy points called for in the Standard of Perfection did not increase the cash returns from a flock, although monied fanciers occasionally might open up with a big cash offer for birds specially bred by the enthusiast. But it is not often that a college bulletin comes out with such force as the one prepared by Professor Dryden.

In the poultry department of this issue W. I. Thomas has a particularly interesting letter dealing with some of what Professor Dryden had to say, and enlarging on it enough to suggest something practical for Western Canada. What this country needs is a campaign that will place poultry breeding on a par with Shorthorn or Clydesdale breeding in the matter of selection of stock and in utility. Poultry enthusiasts always will differ as to choice of breed, but the farmer who keeps hens wants the kind that will give returns, too many frivolous side interests, until even if the markings are not exactly in line with the requirements of fanciers.

Farm Life the Ideal

Every season finds dozens of town or city folk buying farm lands—and living on the tracts purchased. Frequently, too, the boy formerly of the farm is known to return to his first love—the farm. A vast change in the conditions existing in rural life is responsible for the change. There cannot well be too much of it. The farm boy of the present and the future holds a place to be envied by all. Dr. L. H. Bailey, of the New York School of Agriculture, in his work, "The Outlook to Nature," says it is not necessary to glorify the farm boy or to magnify the advantages of farm life, but to take just a plain look at the training and opportunity it affords to make good. In his chapter on the school of the future he makes strong points as follows:

1st. The farm is a school, as well as a place of business. The boy is in direct contact with real things, and learns how to do things for himself and overcome his own difficulties. The city youth is more apt to deal with models and descriptions. If the wheel runs off his wagon or his load of hay upsets, the rural young man does not go round the block to consult an expert or look up references in the public library. He is on his own resources, and gets busy to put things right with improvised appliances and mother wit.

2nd. He learns to be industrious. He does not employ himself killing time. He is not depending on some storekeeper friend or ward politician to float him into a job where he can

"sojor" for eight hours, like the "laborers" who roost about the employment bureaus waiting for a job with the least work in it. Signs hang about offering attractive employment, at high wages, with free transportation. Funny thing they don't go after them. The farm boy's job is not "easy," but it provides a rigorous, natural discipline. A good deal of

farm work is laborious, but it need not be drudgery. It is productive, and, to be done successfully, requires intelligence and study. Breaking a furrow sets the forces of nature at work, with the promise of a crop. The soil and

the rain, the free air, and the changing landscape are better than the grease and grime of a noisy factory or the deadly routine of an office.

3rd. The variety of farm work develops a young man all round, and prevents him from becoming a mere cog-in-a-wheel. Every hour something turns up to cultivate his resourcefulness, physical and mental.

4th. Town and city life has too much superfluity and distraction. It dissipates energy, weakens the moral fibre, distracts with too many frivolous side interests, until the youth feels that he must be forever entertained ahead of

"freaks." It's true, as Dr. Bailey remarks, that a host of people make a business of entertaining those who cannot entertain themselves, fleecing those who want to be fleeced and selling things that nobody should ever want to buy. The country boy's life is more simple, sincere, self-entertaining and strengthening.

5th. Perseverance and steady effort distinguish farm work, in contrast with the gambling spirit associated with so many other occupations whereby one gets rich at the expense of somebody else. The real farmer follows his business as a life-work, not as a makeshift game.

6th. One of the best things of a boy's life on the farm is that it teaches him to be frugal. Money is made more slowly there than by some individuals in other lines, but it is more certain. Easy come, easy go, is the way with money, and quick money-making is fatal to real success. As a rule, the country boy will make his dollar go as far as the town boy's two, and have more real satisfaction in the end.

7th. The country boy comes to maturity more slowly and naturally, like a tree, rather than a hothouse plant, and is, therefore, stronger, other things being equal, in his physique and intellectual powers. He is less of a "smart Aleck." He has a more honest appetite, and, as a rule, a better digestion. He can eat ham and eggs without a string-band

accompaniment, and, if the home cooking is up to the mark, does not need to go round with a box of "little digesters" in his vest pocket.

8th. Independence is the spirit of farm life, and that is good for a young man. The farmer is a producer. You cannot very well starve him. The sun, the soil and the rain work for him. If he manages things aright he is largely his own boss. The man on salary is dependent upon and, in measure, subservient to someone else.

9th. Of all boys, the farm boy is the freest from social snobbery. He meets his fellows on terms of equality. He runs his own errands and waits on himself. He belongs to the democracy of the farm.

10th. He is a home boy, rather than a street scape are better than the grease and grime of a boy, and is a real part of a family life. He also noisy factory or the deadly routine of an office. shares in the community interests of the neighborhood life in which one helps the other, and is

becoming a mere cog-in-a-wheel. Every hour something turns up to cultivate his resourcefulness, physical and mental.

When the country school and the country in the day, whether in garden, field or stable, home are made what they ought to be, and more complete in themselves, the country boy will come still more fully to his own. As it is, he has the best of it. Who would not be born a country boy, with the chance to grow strong and good for the work of life and the making of a better land in which to live? It is far with the "gew-gaws" and "attractions" and town life.

Want Breeding Bulls

If the provincial bull sales held in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, fill any purpose it is the disposing of bulls of breeding age. The men who attend these sales want strong-boned, sappy fellows, sufficiently developed to take their places as sires—they do not want calves.

Of recent years some of the sales managers have arranged to have entries examined and passed upon by cattle authorities before the auctioneer was given the task of trying to induce someone to pay the low-set price of \$60 or whatever may be decided upon by the sales' executive. The Brandon sale on May 31 was a good example of how prospective buyers of bulls refuse to part with cash for calves at a provincial sale. True, one animal, a mere calf, brought a snug price, but he had individual quality and good breeding. There were many, months older, that were not considered worth a bid. In short, the process of elimination did not meet with the approval of prospective buyers. With thirty out of about one hundred considered worth less than \$60, it is evident that the quality was not what it should be.

What is the remedy? Age limit and conscientious elimination, regardless of ownership, are the solutions, if bull sales are to be the success they should be.

Land and Speculators

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Having been a constant reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for nearly twenty-five years, but all of that time, except about the last fifteen months, residing in Ontario, of course I read the Ontario edition, but now in Alberta I read the Western edition, published in Winnipeg, and always find it both profitable and interesting. During this time I have never written much for the paper, but a matter presents itself to me since living in this district for fifteen months that I should like to see remedied, or at least discussed. I refer to speculators buying large and small tracts of land, holding it for higher prices, and not developing it to the extent of one dollar.

Occasionally a piece is sold to an actual settler, who is made to believe that the surrounding country will be settled in a couple of years. But he finds by sad experience that this is not the case. The speculators' land is not worth one dollar until some one develops the country. With settlers scattered three to five miles apart, working hard to improve their property by building, fencing, plowing, etc., the value of the speculator's land is enhanced. He knows it, and he is only waiting for someone else to develop the country that he may double his money on untouched land—and that without any cost to himself.

I ask: Is it fair that the government should permit this state of affairs to exist? Some may say I am taking a narrow view of the situation; but to such I say put yourself in my place and see what you think then. I have no objections to a man owning a section for increase in value if he will develop it. If he does not want to work it let him put someone on it who will, and then it will be but a short time until we will not have to haul everything twenty to thirty and even fifty miles. We will have new railroads and new flourishing and prosperous towns at reasonable distances from settlers.

The writer was plainly told by a land agent that the required number of children were already in the district for a school, and when I got here to my utter surprise there was not one child, and, as a result, I now have to send my little girl at expense (which I cannot afford) to town to school, or let her grow up in ignorance. It seems to me something should be done. I live twenty miles from town, and in that distance there are only eight houses, and so far as I know

the rest of the land is all or nearly all owned by speculators.

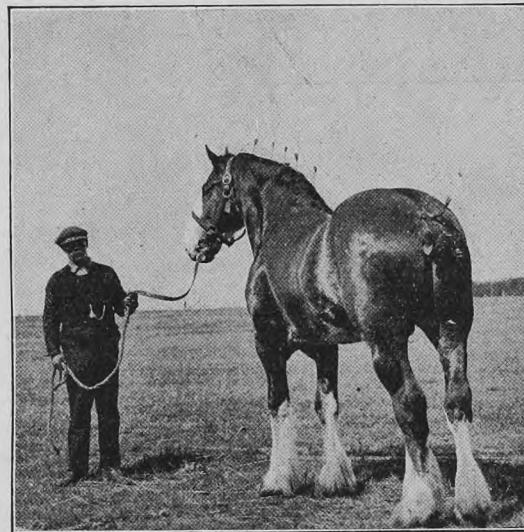
I read in a local paper a few weeks ago that at a banquet of the board of trade, the premier of this province in his speech said something to this effect: "Gentlemen, don't sell any more land to a man who will not improve it. An acre of land is not worth a dollar until it is plowed."

I was pleased to know the head of the government of this province is of that opinion. If it is out of his power, is it too much to ask the Dominion government to pass a law to compel all speculators to improve their land, such law to take effect in, say, one or two years? Someone may say that is all very well, but now you're touching the government itself. All I have to say is that surely no representative of a constituency would refuse to do anything that would aid the progress of our "Golden West."

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for so much space in your valuable paper, and hoping to hear from others about this matter.

Alta.

H. B. CHISHOLM.



Clydesdale Stallion Lord Sunday

This fine horse was imported by John Graham and now stands in the Melita district, where he is owned by Robt. Foster and handled by T. S. Ross. He is from the great sire Hiawatha and out of Lady Monday, three times winner at the Highland Show. In short, Lord Sunday is about as well bred as any horse that has come to Canada in recent years. If nothing happens he will be seen in the ring at the big fairs this season.

Horse

Better Care of the Foal

An American breeder in discussing the rearing of foals in America compared with the industry in the Old Country, says: "We are altogether too careless, too religious, and in too big a hurry to raise the highest class of colts. While we are having a rest and talking, the Scotchman is teaching the month-old foal to feed; while we are rushing at some of the farm work he takes off a few minutes to trim his feet, and while we are at church he is training the colt to halter."

Omitting the reference to religion this statement contains some of the briefest and soundest horse logic expressed in regard to the rearing of colts in Canada, and goes a long way towards explaining why there is a higher standard of horses on the farms of Scotland than we have in Canada, or, coming nearer home, in the West.

Considering this, what are you going to make of this year's foal? There is no time in his life that he will respond to good care and feeding, and no time that he will show the effects of ill-treatment more than during the first twelve months of his life. More than this, the stunted yearling cannot, under any method of feeding and management later, be grown into a high-class horse. Considering the increased usefulness of a well grown and fully developed horse, or the increased price he will bring, compared with the "farm plug," which is none other than the fully developed "stunted yearling," will it not be well

to give the foal a little more of the Scotch care than formerly; particularly now that we have a market calling—even begging—for high-class heavy draft horses at from \$600 to \$800, and even higher, per team?

The time and care demanded by the foal, that it may secure the best growth, is comparatively small compared with his increased value, and is not more than can be given on every farm, where, by this time the youngster has probably outgrown that lanky awkward form, and is not attracting the attention or engaging the time that he did during the first few days of his life. Fortunate is the farmer who does not allow this early enthusiasm to wane, but continues to keep a watchful eye on his colt's actions, and appreciates his value enough to give him a few minutes of his time as the colt requires it.

This first summer of his life should be one continual round of "feed, rest and exercise." Of the first, he cannot get too much; allow him to have all he wants at any time; feed mostly grain, oats are probably best. As yet his digestive organs are small, and he will make far better use of concentrated foods than of hays. Rest—he cannot get too much of it; but in regard to exercise, be very careful that you do not confine him too much, or force him to take too much by allowing him to follow his dam, if she is at work. Nothing is more injurious to the young fellow than this latter practice. The steady plodding up and down the field is very exhausting, and the food that should go to build up bone and muscle is used up in producing energy, robbing the growing body at the time it is most in need of nourishment. Allow him, if possible, to run in the field a part of the time, keeping him in that condition that he is always ready for a run or a frisk.

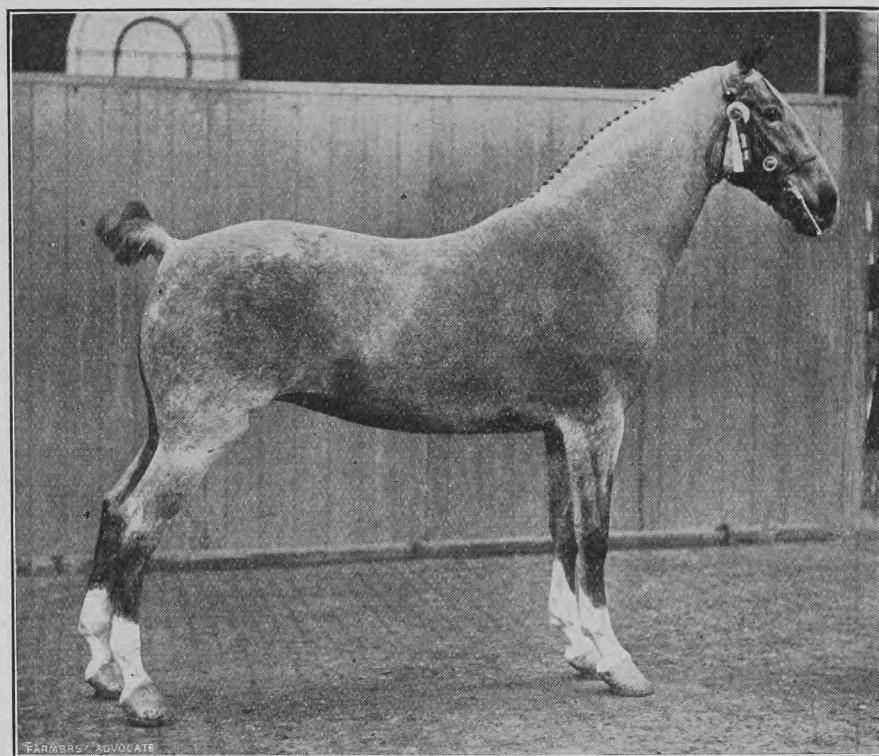
"Handling" while he is yet a colt will do away with the "breaking" when he is ready for work. Begin at once to accustom him to all forms of handling. Put a light halter on him and gradually teach him to lead or stand. Keep his feet neatly trimmed, and do not let them break off, as it is this breaking and splitting that gives so many of our horses those narrow, contracted feet.

The foal that is taught to lead, stand and be handled in every way is going to become the horse that will not only be trustworthy and useful, but will have a style and finish that can be obtained in no other way, and which will always be a source of pleasure to the owner, or, if put on the market, will secure a premium over the ruling price.

Sore Shoulders on Horses

A large percentage of "sore shoulders" is due to ill-fitting collars or carelessness, or both. If the collar fits properly and the teamster is careful to keep both collar and shoulder clean, sore shoulders should not occur, especially in horses that have been worked regularly. We speak about "ill-fitting collars." This naturally suggests the question: "What constitutes a proper fit for a collar for a working horse?" In order that the fit may be perfect each horse should be especially fitted by an expert collarmaker, as each horse's shoulder has its own peculiarities as regards conformation. At the same time there is so much similarity in the conformation of shoulders that collars made according to a standard pattern will give good service on most horses, provided they are the proper size. Most shoulders are prominent at the point and for a certain distance up the shoulder, then somewhat hollow for a certain distance up, after which they again become prominent and terminate in the crest, which is more or less wide, according to the condition of the animal and the development of crest. As these points in most cases have a somewhat definite relation to each other, the collarmaker can make collars of different sizes, each showing a fullness or a slackness to fit the depressions or prominences mentioned; hence a collar of the proper length and proper width should fit the shoulder. In some cases there are peculiarities in the conformation of a shoulder that necessitate a collar of a shape differing from the standard. In such cases a special collar should be made. A

perfect-fitting collar should be of such length that, when in position, the teamster can pass his fingers between the lower part of the neck and the rim of the collar. There are certain conditions, when a horse is drawing, in which the neck expands slightly downwards, and the space mentioned is to allow for this expansion. In width the collar should fit perfectly, without allowing any room for expansion. If the collar be too wide it will take a rolling motion when the horse draws, and this is sure to cause trouble, especially in hot weather. If it be too long it will not fit the carefully readjusted and the mane lifted from point of the shoulder properly, and trouble will under it before starting the horse. When the collar is too short or too narrow it will pinch and cause sore shoulders should rarely be seen. At the soreness. Great care should be taken not to have the same time, trouble occasionally occurs even in the collar too narrow on top, as it will pinch cases where apparently all possible preventive measures have been observed. Shoulder troubles hard to treat. The fit of the collar should not depend upon the tightness of the buckling of the hames. It should fit properly of itself, and the hames should be fitted to the collar and buckled moderately tight. The draft should be adjusted to just about the heaviest part of a standard collar. If too low it forces too much draft on the point of the shoulder, and if too high it draws down too much on the top of the neck. It is not possible to give a definite measurement from the bottom or the top at which the draft should be placed, as horses measure so differently. The average harnessmaker is not a collarmaker. Many harnessmakers don't attempt to make collars; they purchase the collars they sell. Collarmaking is really a trade of itself. At the same time any harnessmaker should be able to tell when a collar fits, and the most of them are, and are very careful in the matter. Harnessmakers are often blamed in this respect when they should not be. This is especially the case when young horses, or horses that, though in good condition, have had a few months' partial or complete idleness, have been fitted with collars, and after a few days' or weeks' work, suffer from sore shoulders. In such cases the muscles of the shoulders are full and somewhat flabby from want of function. Collars are fitted, and in most cases correctly fitted. The horses are put to work; the muscles of neck and shoulders become smaller, partly from pressure and in many cases partly on account of loss of flesh, as most young horses, or older ones that have been unaccustomed to work, fail in condition when put at regular work, and in all cases the muscles become less bulky, though harder in consistence. As a consequence the collars no longer fit properly, and if their use be continued, without alteration, soreness of some kind is almost sure to result. In such cases smaller collars should be provided, or the original ones supplied with sweat pads to fill the space made by the shrinking of the muscles. Opinions differ as to what the facings of the collars should be. Some prefer cloth made especially for the purpose, others prefer leather, some claim that pig-skin gives better results than anything else, but it is somewhat hard to see where its special virtue is. Whatever is used should be regularly and thoroughly cleaned, and the horse's shoulders should also be cleaned frequently; and when a horse is standing the collar should be lifted forward on the neck to allow the air to circulate on the shoulder. In such a case the collar should be



Mistress Nancy, Three-year-old Hackney Filly, Junior Champion at London Hackney Show, 1911

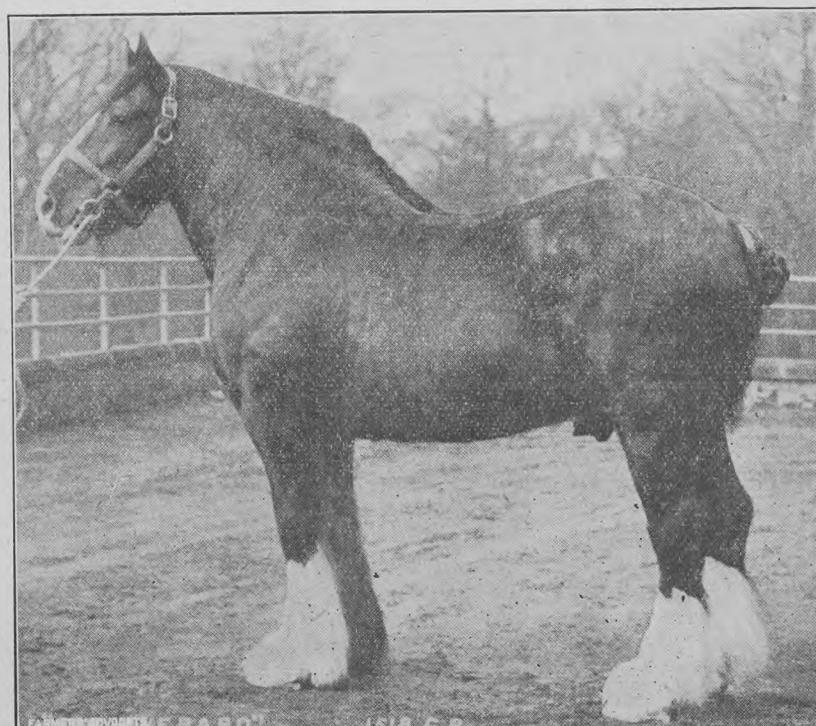
cape of the serum, and then the cavity should be flushed out three times daily, until healed, with an antiseptic, as the lotion mentioned, or a four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, creolin or other coal-tar product. In other cases the enlargements appear more slowly, and the heat and soreness are well marked. The swelling is hard and unyielding, and often of considerable size. Some of these soon become soft at a certain point, which indicates the presence of pus. They should be lanced and treated the same as the serous abscesses. In other cases they remain hard and sore. These should be lanced and probed, in order to ascertain whether pus be present. If even a small quantity of pus be found, by making a free incision and treating as above, the swelling will usually disappear and the wound heal. But if no pus be present the swelling is a fibrous tumor, and the only treatment is dissection. It must be carefully dissected out, the wound stitched, with the exception of the lowest part, which must be left open for the escape of pus, and the treatment already noted adopted. In all these cases, of course, rest is imperative, or, if necessary to work the patient, a breast-collar must be used. What are called "sit-fasts" are those cases where the shoulder becomes sore, the skin becomes detached in a circle, but a portion in the center remains attached. The treatment in these cases is to dissect the attached piece of skin, and treat as per ordinary sore shoulder. It is not uncommon to notice numerous little lumps, the size of a marble, or less, on a shoulder. These, in some cases, do not become raw, but are more or less sore, and cause more or less distress. The surrounding tissues may become enlarged, but, after a few days' rest, the swelling disappears, with the exception of the little lump, which may not be very sensitive, but when the animal is again put to work the trouble reappears. These are little fibrous growths, and the only successful treatment (where pus does not form) is dissection. Sore necks are usually harder to treat, and more painful than sore shoulders. In many cases there appear to be fibrous growths which cause recurrent appearances of little boils. In such cases they should be cut open and the fibrous growths removed, and treated with antiseptic as above.

"WHIP."

Passing of Maud S.

When Maud S. was shot recently at the age of 35, according to the wish of her late owner, George M. Stearns, of Springfield, Kentucky, there passed into history one of the most famous Standard-bred trotters, and one that has done much to popularize the breed. Maud S. is the granddaughter of that great Canadian sire, Pilot, one of the six noted stallions that were used to build up the Standard-bred and set this breed as we have it today.

This mare first attracted attention when she broke the trotting record in 1880, trotting the mile in $2.10\frac{3}{4}$ at Chicago, and later became famous as the first to lower the record below 2.10, trotting a mile at Cleveland in 1885 in $2.08\frac{3}{4}$. This record stood for six years, and was then only lowered by one-quarter of a second.



Sir Everard, 5353, Foaled in 1885, sire, Top Gallant. Sir Everard is the Sire of Baron's Pride (9122), the Greatest Living Clydesdale Stallion

Stock

Our Scottish Letter

So long a time has elapsed since last our signature was seen in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE that some may have supposed our tenure of office as Scots correspondent at an end. It is, however, not so, and perhaps for a few years longer we may continue to address Canadian farmers in the friendly columns of Mr. Weld's paper. The intervening weeks since we last wrote have been eventful enough for us, and are not likely soon to be forgotten. But, however interesting such reflections may be to the individual, they cannot interest the public, and, therefore, we pass to business.

In the Clydesdale world we continue to have good times. Export trade has so far been brisk, and a somewhat larger number of horses have been exported in 1911 than were exported in the corresponding period of 1910. Canada has again been the best customer, but large numbers have also gone to the States and to the Continent of Europe. An exceptionally good sale of Clydesdales took place in New Zealand early in spring. A son of Baron's Pride, 9122, which went to New Zealand in his mother's womb, sold for 650 gs., or £682 10s.; another made 540 gs., a third 530 gs., a fourth 210 gs. A brood mare made 166 gs., or £174 16s. The average price realized for thirty-one head was £128 11s. 1d., surely a figure to satisfy anyone. The Clydesdales at home this year are so far looking well, but I am inclined to think that some past years have witnessed a few more outstanding youngsters than we have seen this year. The champion stallions so far have been Mr. Kilpatrick's Star o' Doon, a great, solid, weighty, well colored horse, and Mr. Marshall's Macaroon, which won the Cawdor Cup at the Stallion Show in February. One of the champion mares has been J. Ernest Kerr's Cicely, a daughter of Baron's Pride, and own sister to Scottish Crest, and another which Mr. Ness exported to Canada a few years ago—I forgot his name at the moment. This trio of young horses are worthy of special notice. They trace their descent on the dam's side from a fine race of mares belonging to Mr. Wright, of the Silloth House Farm, Cumberland. Unfortunately, the stud has now been dispersed, the firm having died out. Colonel Holloway got two mares of the same line of breeding some years ago. The other champion mare has been Stephen Mitchell's Cawdor Cup winner of last year, Boquhan Lady Peggie, a beauty, by Hiawatha, out of a mare by Baron's Pride. This is one of the most beautiful Clydesdale mares seen for a long time. It is to be hoped she may be got in foal this season; so far, she has not bred. A promising sire has come to the front in Apukwa, owned by Mr. Gray, Birkenword, Stirling. His yearlings promise well, and will likely be further heard of. McCallum Bros., Brampton, Ont., created rather a sensation at the Ayr Show by purchasing the second-prize two-year-old colt, which has been named Dunure Buchlyvie, for, it was said, £800. This is certainly a well-bred colt. His uterine sister was first at Ayr, a year ago. He is by Baron o' Buchlyvie, and his sister was by Revelanta. She went to Canada.

THE CENSUS OF SCOTLAND

Turning to other matters, we have had the census taken, and the figures for Scotland have now been published. The results are disquieting. They bear out the opinion that was freely expressed on general grounds, of the depletion of the rural population and the congestion of the cities. But they do more. They prove the existence of a serious national peril in the withdrawal of so many of the best of our youth from the rural districts. Their places are being taken by incomers from Poland and other parts of the Continent, as well as from the western counties of Ireland. Where there is an increase of population there is too much reason to fear that it is due to this cause, and not to causes which might be viewed with greater complacency. The Legislature will undoubtedly do something to put an

WHO'S WHO IN LIVESTOCK



Henry Armstrong

poultry, with the same success that he had with his cattle and horses.

Mr. Armstrong attributes his success with purebred stock to careful selection, careful feeding, common sense, and strict attention to business, leaving the sports and "good time" for the other fellow. No unusual experiences have marked his livestock career, unless hard work and a large measure of success can be counted as such. Now, however, owing to ill-health he has decided to disperse his herds and sell his farm, which he deeply regrets to do, as he has become thoroughly interested in his work.

Very few of the stock from his farm have appeared at the exhibitions, but some of his Shorthorns have always been sold at high prices at the provincial sale of purebred cattle at Brandon. Besides these, several have been sold to go to Ontario. Of his Clydesdales many stallions of his breeding are in successful service throughout the province. Although Mr. Armstrong finds himself compelled to drop from the ranks of the stockmen, he still sees a bright future for the breeders in every line of livestock, providing they breed high class stock and feed well.

Mr. Armstrong has been practicing for years the system of farming that must eventually become popular in the West. This consists in growing corn, roots, timothy and coarse grains, as well as wheat, permitting him to keep his farm in good tilth with very little summerfallowing. This system coupled with livestock, even to a flock of sheep which he maintains, is what has brought success on his farm.

In losing Mr. Armstrong the Forrest district is not only losing a prominent livestock breeder but a man interested in local affairs and school problems, and working for the welfare of the community.

end to this exodus, but if it is to do anything that is worth doing, it will require to act promptly. There is no time to lose, for every week witnesses an addition to the trek westward. Many are now also turning their eyes to Australia, where the Government have at length realized that a population of 5,000,000 is very little on a continent. The best capital of a country is a healthy, moral, rural population. To crowd cities is not necessarily proof of prosperity. It may be the very reverse. And of this we have more than enough in this country at present. What is required is sane, simple methods of guaranteeing security of tenure to every honest, hard-working man. The magic of ownership is very well to talk about, but the average man in this country has not enough capital to purchase his holding. Moreover, if he had security of tenure, he could do more to improve his land than is even possible for him while he remains subject to the will of another. The great at-

traction which virgin soils like those in Canada present to youth is the certainty that, whatever improvements they effect upon a farm will benefit themselves. They are not working for another all the time. And thus, while some are able to save something against the rainy day, the majority take their chance, and a very poor chance it is. In Canada, a man's labor and his capital are invested to benefit himself, and when he is thrifty and diligent, he cannot miss gathering together some gear.

A movement is on foot to secure for Scotland a department of agriculture, such as Ireland has been blessed with for several years. There is much to be said in favor of such a scheme. Ireland enjoys the spending of an annual sum of £124,000 for the development of agriculture alone. The figure seems high, but Pat spends it all, then asks for more. He has the privilege of buying a Shorthorn bull at the handy figure of £30, and the beneficent government will bestow upon the animal a premium of £15, provided it remains in Ireland. A Kerry bull, worth little more than £15, will get a £15 premium, same as the Shorthorn. It is all very pleasant for the recipient, but somebody has to pay. The British taxpayer enjoys that luxury—but who is he? A much-burdened individual who on occasion cries out against his oppressors, but more commonly meekly accepts the situation, believing that quietness is best. The one redeeming feature in the Irish aspect of the question of subsidies is that there (in Ireland) a marked improvement has taken place in the quality of the commercial cattle of the country. Those who buy Irish cattle as "stockers" are loud in praise of the improvement seen in them in the past ten years. They are altogether better fleshed than was common twenty years ago. This is certainly due to the work of the department, and those who preceded them in the Royal Dublin Society and other institutions.

Having recently been on tour in Holland, I shall give some impressions of that country in my next.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Raising Orphan Lambs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of May 3, I see that "Shepherdess" enquires how to raise an orphan lamb. In my opinion the treatment prescribed will kill more than 50 per cent. of them. Experience has proven that by my method I can raise 100 per cent. I never lose a lamb.

To two parts of cow's milk add one part of warm water. See that the mixture is never below 90 degrees, nor over 100. Do not give a young lamb more than two or three tablespoonfuls at one time. Feed the lamb about five times daily for the first three days. After that, gradually increase the quantity, and feed



Oh for a Tongue to Voice the Poetry of the Hills!

only three times a day. Lambs are subject to colic, so they are more often killed by kindness than by neglect. A. M. G.

[NOTE.—The treatment suggested by A. M. G. may be very satisfactory, and he may be able to rear every lamb he tries to foster in this way. Nevertheless, the treatment outlined in our issue of May 3 also has strong supporters. Perhaps there is more in the care given than in the food offered.—Editor.]

Farm

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

June 21.—Let us have particulars about your method of summerfallowing. How often do you plow and how deep? What other cultivation do you advocate, and how often? Perhaps you sow grains for pasture. Give suggestions for what you consider ideal summerfallowing, being sure to mention the nature of your soil.

June 28.—Give us your candid opinion of the traction engine and its place in supplying power for the farmer of prairie Canada. What operations do you consider can be carried on with a modern engine? From personal experience or observation do you consider it advisable for the average farmer of Western Canada to purchase a power outfit? Perhaps you can give valuable suggestions for size of engine for farms of different sizes.

July 5.—What is your opinion of present methods for the general control of noxious weeds? Which is more needed, to educate the farmers, or adopt more exacting municipal laws? Something should be done to keep weeds from spreading. Give your opinion of how the municipal councils can best control noxious weeds in their respective districts.

July 12.—Discuss the problem of keeping work horses in condition during the summer. Give details as to feeding and care. What is your opinion of turning work horses to grass as compared with stable feeding throughout the season?

How Deep Should We Plow?

Plowing is the most essential part of soil cultivation. If many farmers would recognize this, poor crops and weedy farms would not be so much in evidence. Plowing is an expensive operation, but no other part of soil cultivation is so important. So its expensiveness is not so outstanding, when remuneration offered is considered. The only difference between good and poor plowing, is that one is worth money and the other more or less of a waste of time. There is a too widespread belief that the only way to get clear and keep free of noxious weeds is to plow shallow. There is reason to countenance this shallow plowing when it is interspersed with good, deep plowing, but certainly not for a standing rule.

The following suggestions are offered in response to frequent enquiries received regarding the depth to plow. One of these letters comes from a reader at Mundare, Alta., and reads as follows: "Given a rich black loamy soil that is clean, and plowing third and fourth years, what depths should be plowed for wheat, oats, barley

and flax respectively? What plowings would you recommend for each of these crops on summerfallow?"

Letters of enquiry regarding this question were mailed to the superintendents of four of the Experimental Farms in the West, and also to Prof. S. A. Bedford, of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Prof. Bedford says:

"The most suitable depth for plowing depends very largely on the season of the year when the work is done. Plowing for wheat is usually done in the fall for the following spring's sowing, or during the early summer for fallow. In both of these seasons it is advisable to plow rather deep, say from five to six inches, as there is plenty of time for the soil to sweeten before the grain is sown. Land for both barley and oats is usually plowed in spring and it is not good practice to plow deep at that season, for there is not time to sweeten and mellow the soil before the grain is sown. About four inches deep usually gives the best result in spring plowing."

The advice given by Angus McKay, of Indian Head, is to plow summerfallow from six to eight

to be seeded to each of the crops mentioned in 1912, and asks as to the number and depth of plowings advisable in each case. We find but one plowing for summerfallow advisable as far as our work has covered this point to date. Would advise that the land be disced or drag harrowed in the spring, with two objects in view: first, to conserve moisture and, second, to provide conditions suitable for the germination of weed seeds, that one plowing be done for all of these crops and that this plowing be a good depth say six inches. This plowing should be done early in June before weeds have attained such a growth as to pump from the soil a large quantity of moisture or to form seed pods which though still green may mature sufficiently to grow. Would suggest that the plow be followed with the packer or in the event of not having such an implement then with the drag harrow; the packing or the harrowing to be done daily as the plowing proceeds. For the rest of the season would advise shallow cultivation and that the following spring the crops be sown without any deep cultivation, which would be likely to bring up from lower levels weed seeds which had not



Twenty Year Old Stone Barn at Stony Mountain

This fine structure was put up a couple of decades ago by a Mr. McAlister for dairy purposes. Under the tower is an elaborate dairy room with floor and ceiling finished in hardwood. Spring water from the rock supplies fresh water at all times. For some years the barn has not been used for the purpose for which it was intended. Alex. Jamieson, the present owner, pays attention chiefly to potatoes and vegetables.

inches deep for all sorts of grain or flax. No had an opportunity to germinate the previous season."

W. C. McKillican, of Brandon, writes: "I would not care to lay down any definite rule as to the definite depth that stubble should be plowed, either in spring or fall. That will depend on other circumstances, for instance, on the depth of the last plowing. If the last plowing was shallow, it would be a good plan to go an inch or two deeper; if the last plowing was a good deep one then a depth of four or five inches would be satisfactory."

"For summerfallow I believe in deep plowing. If your correspondent has a deep soil and the plow and power to do good work at that depth, it will be all the better if he can get down eight or nine inches. If that depth is impossible, he should at least get down six inches in any soil. I would plow only once for summerfallow and that in June. Deep plowing should be followed by packing if the best results are to be obtained from it."

"I would not make any particular difference in the depth of plowing for different crops, except that flax could probably stand shallower plowing than the others."

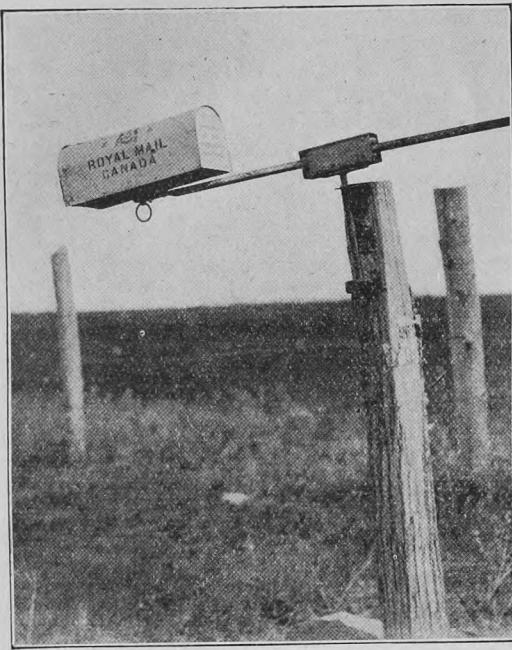
From Lacombe, G. H. Hutton writes: "From this question I understand that your correspondent purposes to summerfallow in 1911, the land

The reply from W. H. Fairfield, of Lethbridge, reads: "Speaking generally I believe that spring plowing should be shallow for the four kinds of crop mentioned, especially in the case of wheat. Three or four inches would probably be deep enough. I am assuming that the land has been plowed deeper than this at some previous plowing. In that part of the province it would probably be wise to plow an inch or two deeper than this for fall plowing."

"In plowing for summerfallow I do not think that any difference in depth is necessary for any one of the four crops mentioned. If the land has never been plowed very deep I would suggest six inch plowing for first summerfallowing. The plowing for the second summerfallowing should be about an inch or so deeper."

The general advice as taken from these opinions seems to be to plow deep in all cases, except spring plowing. Here, of course, there is danger of the land drying out, if plowed deeply, but there are many farmers who do not plow an average of the said four inches in the spring time. It is so easy for the plow to work shallow and so hard to get it to go deeper, that many an operator (particularly of the gang plow) unconsciously allows the plow to run shallow."

When plowing is well done there is an opportunity to do the rest of the cultivation properly.

**Rural Mail-in Manitoba**

In some parts of Canada at least free rural mail delivery has had a two-year test. So far there are no complaints on the part of the constituency served. The illustration is from a photograph taken a few miles north of Winnipeg.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the good plowing problem. There are many fields where the plow does not get properly into the ground until it has run for a rod or two from the edge of the field. Of course such cases are not common, but where they do exist, there is a poor chance for the best farm to give satisfactory returns. The old proverb that "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," truly applies to plowing.

How Treat Breaking?

Some time ago a query came to this office, enquiring how to treat breaking. The reader who sent in the question lives at Walsh, Alta., where the soil is a heavy clay and the climate generally dry. In May 17 issue we published the question asking our readers to discuss it. Replies have come in, a couple of them appearing below. The tone of letters received indicates that it is hard to say how breaking should be treated.

A contribution from J. M. Cooper reads: "On the Walsh flats the best way is to break about four or five inches deep in May or June and work the surface to a mulch immediately. Packing and discing should be done right after the sod is turned over, unless there are very frequent rains. If the top of this gumbo is allowed to become dry and baked the discs will not cut it. Later in the season the drags should be used frequently. A liberal treatment with drags is cheap and leaves a good surface mulch. Do not try to harrow crossways, as the drags will turn up the sods. A stroke given at an angle of forty-five degrees is much better than either cross or lengthwise."

"The following spring the drags should be used again, and the grain put in with a disc drill. Be sure to get the seed sown one and one-half or two inches deep. If this work has been well done, a good crop of wheat is assured. Regarding flax I can give no opinion, as I have never tried it on new breaking."

A letter from "Larchmount" follows: "I do not approve of breaking in July. If the land is broken after the June rains are over the sod will not rot and soon becomes grassy. The best preparation for Walsh district (which is very much like the Swift Current country) is to break about two inches deep in May or June and roll or float the breaking to make the sod lie flat. In September backset—that is plow the land again—going two or three inches deeper than before and plowing in the same direction as when breaking. Then harrow well to make a firm, compact seed bed. This land would be in first class condition for wheat the following spring. Now if you break in July the best method would be to break deep, say four inches, then roll the breaking and in six or eight weeks disc and har-

row well. This land would be all right for flax turn all the sods over, leaving a clean-cut furrow. the following spring, but would be good for only one crop, whereas backsetting would be good for fairly thick. This crop will kill considerable of the grass, and will weaken the growth for the following year, when the area should be summerfallowed."

It will be seen from the above advice that opinions vary. There are those whose treatment for breaking would be still different from the three methods given above. The case resolves itself to the same place that all other methods of soil cultivation reach, namely, that no definite rule can be given for all times and places. The person in charge of breaking must use his own judgment of when to break, disc and harrow. Circumstances, both individual and climatic, will govern the question of backsetting. If a farmer has the time and the force to do the work no doubt the increased yield will pay for the extra plowing, but in most cases the returns from breaking without backsetting make it a profitable process. The most important feature is to get a good surface mulch, in order to conserve moisture and rot the sod.

Choking Out Couch Grass

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In regard to the eradication of couch or quack grass I would say that I have had some experience with this pest. I find the best method is to choke it out with other growth. Summerfallowing the land infected only promotes further growth. If not otherwise treated, harrowing and cultivating has the same effect. If a farmer has a piece of land that has couch grass in it, the best way is to let the plow down deep in the patches of grass to bury it well. Then while the soil is fresh and moist, put on a heavy seeding of barley or oats (by hand), and harrow once or twice to cover the seed. Be sure to remove the roots from the harrow teeth before going to the next patch. If you don't do this some of the roots will probably be dragged and dropped onto clean soil. This will spread the grass.

By treating in this way the same day as I plow I have got rid of couch grass in one season. The crop on these patches will not be satisfactory, as the growth will be too luxuriant to yield grain, but it will fix the couch. My advice to persons that have trouble with this grass, is to try the above for small patches. For large areas sow to oats on spring plowing for two seasons, and the third year to barley. After this I don't think there will be any couch grass left in the land.

Sask.

C. A. P.

Killing Quack Grass

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to express my opinion on killing couch, quack or twitch grass. From personal experience as well as observation I find the following method very successful:

Plow the land deeply in May, being sure to establish.

Plow the summerfallow just as soon after seeding as you can get the plow down deep. It will be best if the weather is hot and dry, as that is an important point, for if it is cool and showery the work will be in vain. Leave the plowing rough for about ten days, and then disc and drag harrow a couple of times. The latter part of July or in August plow again. Give the soil a good cultivating and drag harrowing. It is important here also to do the work when the weather is hot and dry. Should any grass appear after this, use the disc harrow freely.

By this process of working I have cleared about sixty acres of land. I have been successful, but the job is much harder if there are many other weeds in the land. The soil will be in good condition for wheat the following year, and if the work was properly done no grass will appear. I have heard of men tying up an area for two or three years on account of this grass, but am sure that if they would follow my plan they would be as successful as I have been.

Sask.

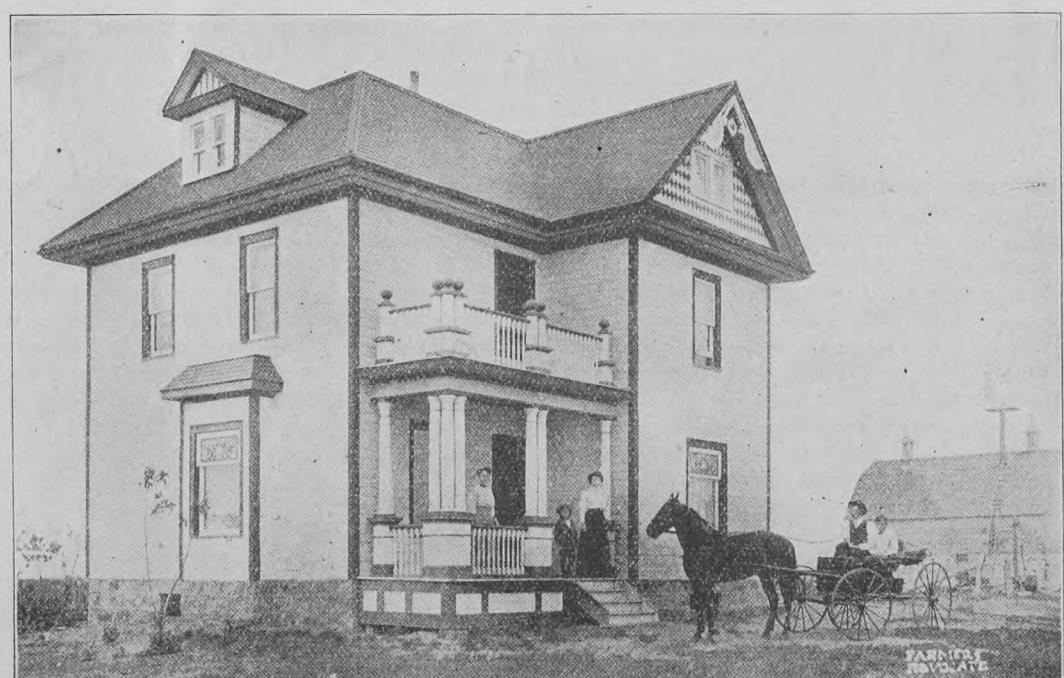
H. H. H.

* * *

Greater difficulty is experienced in curing alfalfa hay properly than in other grasses. Various methods have been followed in handling the crop and each seem to have their advantages. One of the most popular methods in practice is to commence mowing in the morning as soon as the dew is off, rake into windrows in the afternoon when the hay becomes well wilted, turn the next forenoon after the dew is off, and in the afternoon the hay is ready to stack, or put in the barn. Should the crop be heavy, it is a good plan to pile the hay in small cocks and allow to cure for a few days before stacking or putting it in the mow. A hay tedder and a side delivery rake are excellent tools for handling the alfalfa crop. It is of the greatest importance that dry weather be chosen for curing the alfalfa hay, as rain is very injurious to it. The hay should be perfectly free from dew or rain before stacking, or placed in the mow.—O. A. Thomson, Superintendent Experiment Station, Edgeley, N. D.

* * *

It is not always easy to follow system in farm work, but system is desirable in so far as it is practicable. The best system for any particular case is the one which gradually evolves out of necessity. Every farmer has as much need for system from January to December as has a business man in a large mercantile



Fine Residence of Herbert Fitzpatrick of the Elgin District

This house is conveniently arranged throughout and well equipped with modern water system and heating plant

Dairy

Covered Pails Mean Cleaner Milk

Following is a summary of Bulletin No. 326, published by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station:

Consumers, in daily increasing numbers, demand cleaner milk. In many communities the demand is not merely expressed; it is backed by rigid regulations of boards of health and sanitary officers. With this demand for better quality, however, there is usually great reluctance on the part of the consumer to bear even part of the increased cost of producing the improved product. This burden falls upon the producer, alone. Since he must meet the demand or find difficulty in marketing his milk, he should, from self-interest, learn by what means he can make the greatest improvement at the least cost. Recent work at this station, supported by quite wide application of the results in many of the dairies supplying milk to the city of Geneva, indicates that the use of covered milk pails is the simplest, cheapest method by which marked reduction in milk impurities can be secured.

Ordinarily, bacteria in milk, whatever their nature, indicate the presence of foreign matter—dirt. They usually enter the milk during its drawing or cooling; and the fact that they are there generally means that dust, dirt or filth has in some way got into the milk. It is on materials of this kind that bacteria are found in vast numbers.

The ordinary milk pail is of metal, about ten inches high, holding twelve to sixteen quarts, with sides inclined so that the top is wider than the bottom—perhaps as perfect a form as could be devised for catching all the foreign matter that is dislodged from the cows' flanks and udders or that falls through the disturbed air of the stable. The old strainer pail, used so much twenty-five or thirty years ago, was an improvement over the open pail in having part of the top covered; but this pail was not effective as a "strainer," and has almost disappeared. Beginning about 1895 new types of pails began to appear, in which the size or shape of the pail top was changed so as to lessen the area exposed to the falling dust and dirt, and thereby to shut out part of the impurities. Recently a Geneva tinsmith devised a simple, inexpensive addition to the common milk pail shown in cut. This hood can be easily made by any good tinsmith and soldered to a regular pail; so that at an added cost of about 50 cents any dairyman can secure a most efficient covered pail.

During the past two years the station has made extended tests of the value, as dirt excluders, of seven pails of the better types. The efficiency of each pail is estimated by counting the bacteria in samples of milk drawn into the tested pail, and into the ordinary open pail under similar, carefully controlled conditions.

Four cows were used in nearly all the tests, two being milked into the improved pail one evening, the other two into the open pail, the pails being reversed the following evening. So far as possible the same man milked the same pair of cows throughout the test. Thus by alternating the pails with the same cows and same milkers any natural differences in bacterial content of the udder or in carefulness of the men were neutralized. Each test was continued about two weeks. All known precautions were taken to get rid of disturbing influences and to secure accuracy in the work at all stages. It is believed that the comparisons are reliable as between each tested pail and its open-pail check; but of course the numbers of bacteria varied considerably in tests made at different times owing to changes in the season, differences in condition of the cows and similar factors. The percentages of reduction in bacteria, as given in the table, represent to some extent the comparative efficiency of the different pails, but only within quite wide limits.

Table I shows briefly the extent and results of the tests.

TABLE I—DECREASE OF BACTERIA IN MILK BY USE OF COVERED MILK PAILS

PAIL	Cows milked	Milkg-	Culture plates of bacteria made	Average bacterial content of samples	Reduction of bacteria by covered pail	Remarks on covered pails.
Open	4	22	148	1,435	48.4	Too tall, opening too narrow and sides too straight for convenient use.
Freeman	4	22	147	740		
Open	4	24	125	4,266		Too high and opening wrong shape for ease in milking.
Atlantic	4	24	126	2,102	50.7	
Open	4	16	96	7,839		Too high; cover detachable and would often be removed by ordinary milker. Form has since been improved.
Champion	4	16	95	2,654	66.1	
Open	4	14	84	8,303		A good pail; milk does not pour out perfectly.
Newburgh	4	14	84	2,478	70.1	
Open	2	10	*55	9,785		Cloth strainer called for; opening too large; extra spout for emptying hard to clean.
Gurler	2	10	55	4,346	55.6	
Open	4	24	143	7,537		Satisfactory pail except in minor details. Low, easily cleansed. Can be made by any tinsmith.
Loy	4	24	144	3,206	56.0	Loy pail changed † by making cover flush with top and reinforcing edge of opening.
Open	2*	10	58	11,351		
Modified Loy	2	10	60	3,843	66.0	
Open	4	6	24	6,572		
Modified Loy	4	6	24	3,288	50.0	
Open	4	20	119	418		
Modified Loy	4	20	117	124	70.0	

* Bacterial colonies on two plates too numerous to count.

† Modifications suggested by use at station.

INDICATIONS OF TEST.

In all the tests, especially the first and last in the table, the bacterial content of the milk was very low, even in the open-pail samples—more like that in certified milk than in farm dairy milk. On this account the percentage reductions of bacteria by the covered pails are probably lower, rather than higher than they would be in use in most dairies; for it is where conditions are poor, rather than where they are excellent, as in the

important, for unless the pail itself be kept clean and sterile it cannot serve most efficiently its purpose of reducing the germ content of the milk.

Tuberculosis in British Columbia

Basing their reports on the information gained by several committees, the department of agriculture of British Columbia have issued Bulletin No. 32, dealing with the control of bovine tuberculosis. It contains the following resolutions :

DISSEMINATION

As a general policy to be observed, all contact between tuberculous and healthy cattle and between healthy cattle and stables, cars, etc., which may contain living tubercle bacilli, should be prevented. To accomplish this the following specific recommendations are made :

(1) There should be no sale or exchange of animals affected with tuberculosis except for immediate slaughter or for breeding purposes under official supervision.

(2) That the managements of live-stock shows should give preference to cattle known to be free from tuberculosis, either by providing special classes for such cattle or in some other practical way, and should also take every precaution to prevent contact between such animals and those not known to be free from disease.

(3) All live-stock shippers should take every precaution to see that cars furnished are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before use.

DISPOSITION

As a general policy in the eradication of tuberculosis the separation of healthy and diseased animals, and the construction of a healthy herd are recommended.

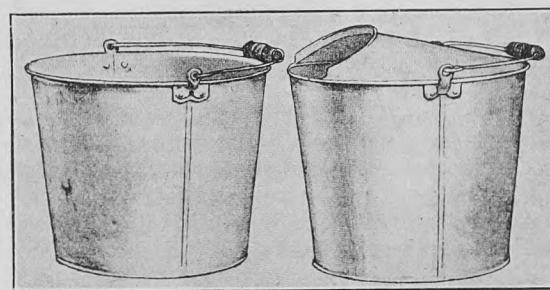
(1) In order to accomplish this, the following recommendations are made :

(a) If the herd is found to be extensively infected, as shown by the tuberculin test or clinical examination, even the apparently healthy animals in it should be regarded with suspicion, until they have been separated from the reacting animals for at least three months.

If, after the expiration of this time, they do not react to the tuberculin test, they may be considered healthy and dealt with accordingly.

It is recommended that a herd extensively infected should not be treated by the method of general separation, but that the construction of a new herd from the offspring only is advisable.

(b) If the herd is found, by either or both of the above methods, to contain a relatively small proportion of diseased animals, separation of the diseased animals from the healthy animals, and the construction of a sound herd from the



Common Open Pail, Generally Used.
Desirable Covered Pail (Modified Lay).

healthy animals and the offspring of both, is advocated.

As a working basis in carrying out these principles, we advise:

(a) That herds containing 50 per cent. or more of diseased animals be treated as coming under Section 1.

(b) That herds containing under 15 per cent. of diseased animals be treated as coming under Section 2.

(c) That herds falling between these figures be graded according to the option of the owner.

(d) That it shall be the prerogative of the owner to reject either plan and have his herd dealt with by removal and slaughter of diseased animals, with or without compensation, according to the public policy in operation.

(2) That when by any means the officials properly charged with the control of tuberculosis become aware of its existence in a herd to which a policy of slaughter and compensation cannot reasonably be applied, such herd must be dealt with by the owner, under government supervision, on the principle of the separation of all sound animals from those affected. Such separation must be effected by treating the whole herd as diseased, and rearing the calves separately, either on pasteurized milk or the milk of healthy cows, or when the number of those affected is so small as to warrant such a course, by the application to the whole herd, from time to time, under official supervision, of the tuberculin test, and the entire segregation of all animals found to react.

In the event of any owner refusing or neglecting to adopt either of the above methods, his entire herd to be closely quarantined and sales therefrom to be entirely prohibited.

(3) That a policy of compensation be recommended as useful and usually necessary as a temporary measure.

(4) That, when slaughter is necessary, in order to avoid economic loss, every effort should be made to utilize as far as possible the meat of such animals as may be found fit for food on being slaughtered under competent inspection.

(5) The details of the commission plan will be found fully set forth in the appendix to this report.

PREVENTION

(1) That, with the object of preventing the spread of infection, persons buying cattle for breeding purposes or milk production should, except when such purchases are made from disease-free herds, which have been tested by a properly qualified person, purchase only subject to the tuberculin test. In order to assist in the proper carrying out of this suggestion, the commission recommends that official authorities should adopt such regulations as will prevent the entry to their respective territories of cattle for breeding purposes or milk production unless accompanied by satisfactory tuberculin test charts.

(2) That all milk and milk by-products used as food should be properly pasteurized unless derived from cows known to be free from tuberculosis.

EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION

As a clear knowledge of the cause and character of tuberculosis among animals, the modes of dissemination and its significance as an economic and as a public health problem, underlie an intelligent adherence to the principles that must be observed in all efforts for eradication, as well as the establishment of proper co-operation in the great work between physicians, veterinarians, live-stock owners, legislators and the public generally, it is recommended that a widespread campaign of education be undertaken. To accomplish this end it is recommended that, first of all, a simple pamphlet on bovine tuberculosis be written, in which the language used shall be of such character that every person of average intelligence shall be able to read it without being mystified by technical terms or phrases. This pamphlet should be published with the endorsement and consequent authority of the International Commission on Bovine Tuberculosis Control.

It is recommended that legislation regarding

the control and eradication of tuberculosis among domestic animals be made uniform; that the laws citing alarm or arousing antagonism on the part of the United States and Canada and other of owners, especially of valuable herds. American countries for the admission into America of animals from without be made stringent and as much alike as possible; and that the laws governing the inter-state and inter-provincial movement of cattle and that between different American countries be harmonized. The best law ever framed can be made an utter failure by stupid or injudicious administration; while, on the other hand, the most drastic legislation can be rendered acceptable if enforced with reasonable tact and diplomacy. Provided, therefore, that these qualities, combined with integrity, thoroughness and determination, are available for administrative purposes, the members of the commission are convinced that the enforcement of a law based on their recommendations, will prove to be by far the most powerful and effective educational agency which could possibly be employed.

The laws governing inter-state and inter-provincial movement of cattle should be of such character that every state and every province will be free in its eradication work from unnecessary difficulties due to the existence of the disease in other states and provinces.

Legislation is especially required to prevent the various frauds which interfere with the satisfactory use of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent for tuberculosis, as well as for official supervision over all tuberculin sold to be used by veterinarians and others.

Since none of the various methods for the immunization of animals against tuberculosis have passed sufficiently beyond the experimental stage, the commission is unable to endorse any of these for practical use at the present time.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The members of the commission wish it to be clearly understood that they recognize the limitations of a report necessarily based on actual and not on theoretical conditions. They fully realize that in the event of the policy of which their recommendations form the frame work, being anywhere adopted even in its entirety, much greater benefit will be derived, at least for some time, from its educative than from its executive features.

The control, to say nothing of the eradication, of bovine tuberculosis, is impossible of achievement without the hearty co-operation of the men who are actually engaged in the cattle industry. In order to secure this co-operation it will doubtless be necessary, in most communities, to carry on an active and prolonged educational campaign.

It is apparent that in the dissemination of practical and reliable information regarding the disease it will be possible to employ a very large variety of methods. Many of these methods, such as bulletins, lectures and actual demonstrations of disease, having already been found valuable, will doubtless continue to be largely used.

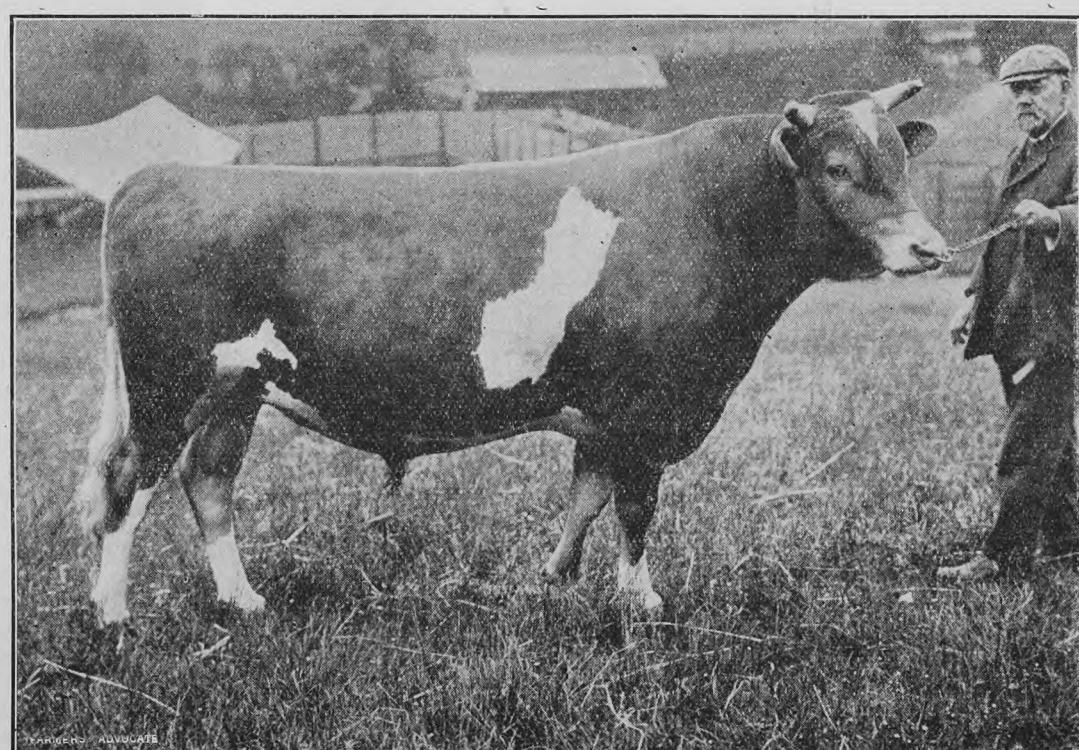
It must not be forgotten, however, that in this, as in any other educative process, a measure of disciplinary control is essential to success. Needless to say such control can be secured extra care that has been wasted on unprofitable only by the passage of legislation which, while cows, and dairying will prove itself a profitable c'ear and comprehensive, must, at the same business.

Good Cows Profitable

The Holstein cow, Carlotta Pontiac, has just completed a year's test, which illustrates the work of a very profitable cow. She was slightly past six years of age when she commenced the test, and in 365 days produced 16,653 pounds of milk and 517 pounds of butterfat. She is due to calve again in the spring. During the year she was well handled, but did not receive any more attention than any good producing cow deserves.

This record, although not high, shows that there are handsome profits in dairying, when good cows are kept. Many cows have produced greater yields of milk than Carlotta Pontiac, but the profits from such production are worth studying. Milk sold to the Winnipeg dairies brings 13.5 cents per gallon. The approximate weight of a gallon of milk is 10 pounds. The yield of 16,653 pounds, when divided by 10, gives 1,665.3 gallons of milk in one year, selling at 13.5 cents per gallon, or a total annual return of \$224.80. From this must be taken the cost of keeping a cow a year, which has been estimated at about \$40 at the Ontario Agricultural College. The balance to the cow's credit is \$184.80 in a period of 12 months.

Of course, this amount is not all profit, as the expense of running the dairy must be deducted. Then there is the cost of delivering the milk, which will be greater or less, according to the distance from market. But, considering all these facts, there is a decidedly handsome balance left to the credit of the dairyman. The moral



Hayes' Coronation, Third Prize Guernsey Bull at Bath and West Show, 1910

HOME JOURNAL

Matrimonial Troubles

Marrying and giving in marriage is popularly supposed to be attended by some difficulties, but just recently there seem to be more of them and greater, until the single person, male or female, feels inclined to give thanks for the state of single blessedness and to decide to stay securely in it lest worse befall. The whole Dominion has been stirred up over the "Ne Temere" decree which declares null and void any marriage performed by other than a Catholic priest, if either of the contracting parties are or have ever been Roman Catholic. The law of Quebec accords with the decree, but in no other province. This has led to an Anglican Archbishop warning his flock against losing their hearts to any on whom the decree is binding. In Chicago a municipal judge has declared that all the marriages solemnized by a county justice of the peace whose office is in Chicago are not legal marriages at all, because in the city plan of government there have been no city justices of the peace since 1905, and the county justice is acting outside the limits of his jurisdiction. A foreigner's marriage has been dissolved because when he went, accompanied by a lady, to ask for a peddler's license, he got a paper and was told to take it to a certain room. He did so and answered yes to certain questions, and then discovered too late that it was a marriage license and he had taken to himself a wife.

For both the United States and Canada what is urgently needed is a uniform marriage law, which makes it compulsory for a couple to go through a civil marriage before a government official authorized to perform the ceremony. Then, if they wish, let them have what ever religious ceremonies they, or their church, require, but make the civil ceremony the legally binding one.

Going at it in Earnest

Saskatchewan has felt the evil effects of the distribution that denominational religious systems are bound to make in a new country, and Saskatchewan denominations have gone to work to lessen the evils. In May a committee of representatives of Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches met in Regina to consider a scheme for mission work that would prevent overlapping and place the workers in fields where men are so badly needed. Every one can see the pity of having three or four churches in a square mile in one locality, while in other parts of the same province there are miles and miles of country unserved by any religious body. In determining a fair division of the fields, the following conditions were discussed, agreed to and laid down as guiding principles, and are given in the words of the Christian Guardian:

In any case in which a distinct majority of all the people express a preference for the ministration of a particular church, that preference shall have special consideration even though the church selected should not be the strongest in other respects. It is provided that membership in a local church does not necessarily imply abandonment of denominational preferences and affiliations, but all the members of local affiliating churches are supposed to become full members of the denomination to whose ministrations the field is let. Those who wish to still retain their own denominational connection may become associate members of the local church. These associate members may devote their missionary contributions to their own denomination, but will be expected to bear their full share of the

THE MAKING OF BIRDS

God made Him birds in a pleasant humor;
Tired of planets and suns was He.
He said: "I will add a glory to Summer,
Gifts for my creature banished from Me!"

He had a thought, and it set Him smiling,
Of the shape of a bird and its glancing head,
Its dainty air and its grace beguiling;
"I will make feathers," the Lord God said.

He made the robin, He made the swallow,
His deft hands moulding the shape to His
mood;
The thrush and lark and the finch to follow,
And laughed to see that His work was good.

—KATHARINE TYNAN, in the Vineyard.

local church expenditure. When work is proposed in an unoccupied field the proposals shall be laid before the local committee with full information; and if immediate action is necessary before the meeting of the committee, the home mission superintendents shall, as far as possible, consult with one another before undertaking such work. The work amongst the non-English speaking races was assigned as follows: Methodist: Italians, Syrians, Ruthenians and Scandinavians. Presbyterian: Ruthenian, Hungarian, Finna, Bohemians and Bulgarians. Congregational: Swedish, German and Welsh.

Putting in Time

"How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day" is a whimsical yet practical essay recently written by Arnold Bennett, in which he shows that we could put a number of useful and interesting things into the hours now occupied by trivial things and be all the happier for so doing and not so tired. If Mr. Bennett had known the vicar of Towlow, England, he might have used him as a striking example of how to live on twenty-four hours a day. The vicar begins every day with a church service at seven and follows that up by pastoral visitation and other parish duties. His house is headquarters and armory for the boys' brigade and a temperance club; his garden is an open-air home for consumptives. He leads the boy scouts of his parish, treats his sick with an X-ray machine of his own construction and plays good games of cricket and golf. That seems enough to fill his day, but he devotes most of his evenings to his special hobby, astronomy. Just lately his name became prominent because he discovered a new red star. He has found and measured 1,052 double stars, using a spectroscope invented by himself.

WESTWARD HO!

Ho for the land of the iron steed
With ribbons of steel of a thousand leagues,
Like the veins of a nation's arteries
That beat and pulse from sea to sea.

Ho for the land of the golden sea
That makes an empire's daily bread,
A home for millions yet to be
Where grows the grain of the golden head.

A cheer for the snowcapped mountains bold
Like God's eternal sentinels stand,
'Twixt the land of wheat and the mighty deep
As guardians of the sea and land.

A prayer for a country young and brave
Inspired with hope for its heritage,
Lord, grant its counsels, wisdom, strength,
For the nation's weal from age to age.

—A. F. Post.

People and Things The World Over

Lord Strathcona has given \$100,000 to the equipment of the new medical building of McGill University. Dr. Douglas has donated \$25,000 for research work to the same institution.

* * *

Recently at Emerson, Man., an unusual phenomenon was observed—a midnight rainbow. The evening had been rainy, and almost at midnight the moon shone out through a break in the clouds and a rainbow was distinctly seen.

* * *

Three women now hold positions as clerks of the United States district courts, the third one having been elected recently in the person of Miss Louise Trott, of St. Paul, who has been chosen by the judges of the eighth circuit. The other two are Miss Adelaide Utter, of Kansas City, and Miss Carrie Davidson, of Detroit.

* * *

The David Syme research prize has this year been awarded to Dr. Georgina Sweet, for her researches concerning parasites of Australian stock and native fauna. Dr. Sweet is a graduate of Melbourne University, and for twelve years has been closely connected with the development of the study of science there. This is the first occasion on which the prize, which is open to scientific students throughout Australia, has been awarded to a woman.

* * *

Mme. Curie, co-discoverer of radium, wishes to have her daughter follow her father's footsteps in the field of science, and believes that the more serious education imparted to boys is most appropriate to her. Recently Mme. Curie created quite a stir among the professors of the Lyceum Lakanal, by the request that her daughter be admitted to the regular course of study followed by young men. Her request was refused.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas Paterson, the heroine of the Colma disaster on the west coast of Vancouver Island four years ago, died at her home in Alberni, as a consequence of her constitution being undermined by the hardships and exposure she underwent in making her way alone for miles through the bush to seek assistance for the wrecked ship. Mrs. Paterson's husband was keeper of the light-house at Cape Beale at the time. She carried the news of the disaster to the government cable station at Bamfield Creek. She travelled for miles over a half broken trail during the height of a hurricane of rain and wind, and it was entirely due to her self-sacrifice that any lives were saved.

* * *

If the theories of the German scientist, Hensing Muller, are correct, the approaching wireless age will compel people to wear metal insulated suits to protect them from the deadly electric wave dangers. He says that a weird new form of violent toothache has already resulted among those exposed. He anticipates that those who are exposed will lose their hair and some of their senses and even their lives. The scientist points out that there is no essential difference between wireless waves and X-rays, whose terrible nerve-shrivelling effects are well known. He estimates that only one three hundred-millionth part of the electrical energy generated for a message transmitted between stations only one mile apart, is actually used.



Hope's

Quiet Hour

LIFE

BY FLORENCE E. DEACON

"For what do I live this day?"
—The girl rose languid from sleep;
Discontented with herself, disillusioned
by life,
In custom embedded deep.

Some visits—embroidery—a book,
—An aimless filling of time.
She wept in her heart to be rid of it all,
—This sickening pantomime.

To live—to work—to love;
—To cease this life of a doll.
"To be needed," she cried, "in this
world of need,
I'd surrender leisure—all."

"Twas thus she burst the bonds,
—Fled to the heart of Toil,
And found stern effort and sacrifice
Unwinding in tangled coil.

"For what do I live this day?"
—A gladsome answer rose:
"I haste to the work Love bids me to do
Ere my day's fleet hours close."

GOD IN MAN MADE MANIFEST

That the life also of JESUS might be
made manifest in our mortal flesh.—2
Cor., iv.: 11.

Our Lord not only declared of Himself: "I am the Light of the world!" but He also said to His disciples, "Ye are the light of the world.....let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glory your Father which is in Heaven." He explained, in connection with this statement, that when men light a lamp (see St. Matt., v.: 15, R. V.), they do not hide it where it cannot be seen, but set it on a stand so that all in the house may have the benefit of it. Then, in the parable of "The Ten Virgins," He explains the necessity of keeping the oil in the lamp constantly renewed. The tiny lamps used in a Jewish home at that time were oval bowls of clay, holding perhaps two tablespoonfuls of oil. The little wick could not send out much light, and the lamp-stand gave it a chance to do its best. It was only a piece of branch with other shorter pieces nailed to one end to hold it upright—something like the support for a little table. As the lamp was only able to contain very little oil, it had to be often refilled.

Now, if Christians are to shine as lights in the world, they also must constantly be refilled with the oil of God's grace—"filled with the Spirit"—and must always stand on the one foundation, on Him Whose Name is "The Branch."—Zech. v.: 12.

Indeed, we must do more than stand on Him, we must be grafted into Him. We are branches of the Vine, we are members of the Son of Man. He is our Head, and we can only work effectively for Him, if He is controlling us entirely. The Body of Christ—the Church—is like our own bodies. Each member must be in constant communication with Him or it is helpless. Destroy the nerve along which messages flash from hand or foot to the controlling brain, and they are paralyzed at once. So, those who are helping others to climb nearer to God, are simply channels of power—the power of God. To work alone would be as fruitless as for an electric car to try to move when it was cut off from the central power-house. Time is very precious; don't let us waste it by trying to work alone. Let us keep always in touch with the Light of the world, so

that we may reflect more and more of His light. A face that is constantly turned up to Him must help to brighten the world.

"The Master's command is, 'Abide in Me,' 'And fruitless and vain will our service be if 'out of touch' with our Lord.'

We find ourselves in this life on earth, and the question for each of us is, "What use are we to make of the opportunity God has given us?" Surely no one could be satisfied to drift aimlessly nearer to the gate of death, when he has the chance to live gloriously—that is, to do the work he has been sent on earth to do. In our human bodies, we don't wish the hands to do the work of the feet, we expect different work from the eyes than the ears. And yet—when need arises—the eyes do their best to help a deaf person to hear, and the hands grow very helpful in guiding a blind person.

Life is a sacred responsibility. We can only ask God to take command, and then all we have to do is to obey His orders without troubling ourselves about consequences. He is asking for willing soldiers, for volunteers. It is said that at the time of the Ashantee expedition, the Scots Guards were drawn up at Windsor, and their colonel asked any men who were willing to offer their services to step forward one step from the line. Then he turned away for a moment, and when he looked at the line of men again, it was still unbroken. He exclaimed: "What, the Scots Guards, and no volunteers!" But he found that the whole line had stepped forward. All were ready to do and die, if necessary. So should it be in the army of the Lord of Hosts. All should be volunteers, ready to follow their Captain anywhere. Are we willing to live second-rate lives? Are we satisfied to offer to God anything less than our best?

Our Lord's last message to His volunteers—you will find it at the end of your Bible—is this message of warning and of hope: "Surely I come quickly. Amen." Are we eagerly answering: "Even so, come, Lord Jesus?" or are we hoping He will not come for many years? I once heard of a disciple of Christ whose eager expectation each morning was: "Perhaps He may come to-day!"

If we knew certainly that He would come to-day, I think we should try to make the most of the few hours left for preparation.

We are busy laying up treasure—is our treasure-house on earth or in heaven? A rich lady once dreamed that she was in heaven, and there she saw a palace being built. She asked for whom it was intended, and was told that it was for her gardener. "But he lives in the tiniest cottage on earth, with barely room for his family," she said.

"Yes," was the answer, "but he might live more comfortably if he did not give so much away to those poorer than himself."

Then she saw a tiny cottage being built, and asked for whom it was intended. "That is for you," was the startling answer.

"But I have lived in a mansion always, and could not live in a cottage!" she exclaimed.

Then she heard the stern message: "The Master-BUILDER is doing His best with the materials you are sending up."

She woke up with the determination to send up more and better materials for the house that was being prepared for her.

I don't think God wants us to rush

wildly on, filling our days so full with service that we have no time to learn to know Him. The knowledge of God is eternal life, and that life should be so strong in us that death will be only falling asleep.

It has been beautifully said:

"To step out of self life into Christ life; to lie still and let Him lift you out of it; to fold your hands close and hide your face upon the hem of His garment; to let Him lay His cooling, soothing, healing hands upon your soul and draw all the hurry and fever from its veins; to realize that you are not a mighty messenger, an important worker of His, full of care and responsibility, but only a little child with a Father's gentle bid-

ding to heed and fulfil; to lay your buys plans and ambitions confidently in His hands, as the child brings its broken toys at its mother's call; to serve Him by waiting; to praise Him by saying, 'Holy, holy, holy,' to cease to hurry so that you lose sight of His face; to learn to follow Him, and not to run ahead of orders; to cease to live in self and for self, and to live in Him and for Him; to love His honor more than your own; to be a clear medium for His life tide to shine and glow through—this is consecration, this is rest."

In such a holy, quiet life is the Life of God made manifest.

DORA FARNCOMB.

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7006 House Jacket ; Small 34 or 36
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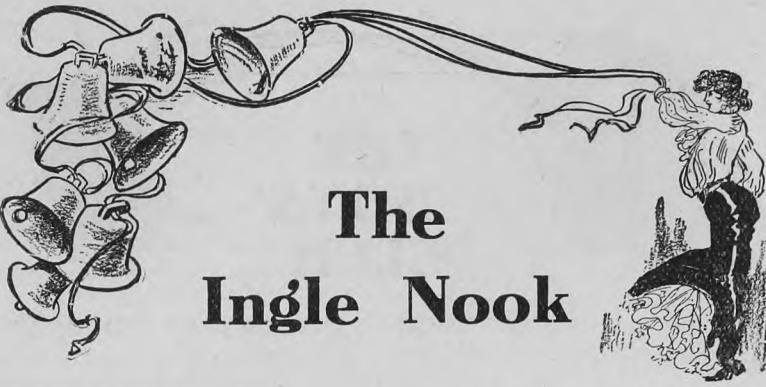
7011 Combination Corset Cover and
Five Gored Petticoat, 34 to 42 bust.



6914 House Dress, Four Gored Skirt; Box pleat or gathered back;
34 to 42 bust.



6977 House Jacket with Fitted
Back, 34 to 44 bust.



The Ingle Nook

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

Saskatchewan day is to be the 5th of July. Get your letters in by June 26th. The last should be best. Make it so, Saskatchewan.—D. D.

* * *

Dandelion Wine.—Steep a gallon of flowers in a gallon of water for three days. Strain and add to the liquid three pounds sugar, three sliced oranges, three sliced lemons. Let boil for ten minutes; remove from the fire and when lukewarm add half a yeast cake. When fermentation has stopped, bottle, seal and keep in a cool place. Let stand for a month before using. Use a dessertspoonful to a glass of water.

A FAIR STANDARD

Dear Dame Durden,—It has been such a long time since I wrote that I forget my penname. I saw a letter signed Ashamed-to-Sign, and I think she does need help. I can sympathize with her very much. Still, if I was raising chickens and had a father to give me two hundred dollars, and I had to help my man to pay for a horse he bought or pay debts that were contracted before I was married to him, and he should come and call on me for money to pay such debts, I should consider him a dead beat and tell him I could handle my own money, for a man like she says hers is, is not worthy of a woman's aid, and he would not tell me to hush but once. I have a family of six children and it takes lots of money to provide for them and I feel that I work and help to earn the money as well as he. He never asks me if he should get this or get that, so I don't think a woman should have to humble to a man any more than a man should humble to a woman. Some men think a woman ought to stand to go out in the field and work just as many hours as they do before dinner, then go in and have dinner by the time they get the team put in and fed. They think that it is nothing to wait on six or eight children, wash and iron, scrub, sew and patch and cook.

I work hard all the time; I cut wood and saw wood, and anything that comes along that ought to be done he thinks I can do just as well as he.

Now, I am going to ask for help. How can one best take care of green beans or green peas? Can you tell me if those bread workers are any good?

INDEPENDENCE.

(Your old pen-name was not very suitable except for the letter to which you signed it, so this is a change for the better and I am glad you have written again. Do you mean caring for peas and beans in the garden as they grow, or putting them up in some way for future use? It is not quite plain to me.—D. D.

BEARING A BURDEN

Dear Dame Durden,—I have always wanted to write the Nook too and be a member, but want of courage is my excuse for not writing. A widow and Anxious-to-Help have at last inspired me to try, but please throw it in the waste paper basket if you think it worthy of that fate. I feel strongly on one point, like Anxious-to-Help, about the wrongs that women's votes alone can help, but there are one or two very strong reasons why the present law should be changed. Why can a man who is able, or at least more able than a weak woman to cope with the world, hold all the property and money he can get together and the government can't take a cent of it? But if he dies and leaves a wife and family of children, with \$10,000 debt and over \$25,000 worth of property, the government can

and will step in to take 5 per cent. of the whole estate, regardless of debts, children to raise, to educate and all the other extra expenses. A widow has to run a place alone. Does it not seem unjust?

The other grievance I have is this same voting question. I am a widow with a large property left me by my late husband. I am held responsible for all his debts, which I think is right, but why do not his privileges come to me too? He could vote. I can not, yet I pay the same taxes, have to abide by the same laws and have no say in the making of them. Besides all this, the men I hire, whether they are white or black, so long as they have been here the required time, though they have no interest whatever and no property, can go out and vote against my best interest. Is it right? Have I not as good a right to vote as my husband had?

Dear Dame Durden, I sometimes forget myself when I get started on this or any other subject that interests me much. Like Anxious-to-Help I never thought of voting until I saw my children exposed to all sorts of evils that I am powerless to help. Then again I have had so many things to contend with that have opened my eyes to the ways and means that might be used to help mothers, especially widowed mothers, to guard their children from the bar-room, the cigarette and many more such evils. I must not wear my welcome out before I am rightly in, so will close.

LEFT ALONE.

I think you are a wise woman not to let the heavy burden you must carry shut your heart to the troubles of others. By keeping up your interest in outside things you are getting good and doing good. Those obedient, helpful children must be a great comfort to you. I am glad you wrote and hope you will come again when you feel lonely. I will tell Hope how you appreciate the Quiet Hour. The name you selected was already claimed by a member so I had to make one for you.—D. D.)

A HAPPY WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE

Dear Dame Durden,—I will to-night write to your pleasant corner. Put me in a quiet spot where all eyes won't see me, as I am rather shy in so big a crowd. I have long been a silent but interested reader, and I enjoy the Ingle Nook very much. It is the first paper read when the mail comes and it is read even if my work is undone. Not a very good policy for a busy person, is it, but I can not wait?

What stirred me up to write was Ashamed-to-Sign's letter. She does not look at the bright side of life. Of course we all get the blues once in a while, but we should not take things the wrong way. Probably her husband is not in a position where he can give her money whenever asked for, and does not understand a woman's tender feeling. Where there is a big family we all know that it is hard to make both ends meet, that is if you have bad luck and crop failures and sickness in the family. Many times the man may be discouraged, too; you know we must not judge them too harshly, but rather pity them, as it is nearly always they that must do the worrying and pay the debts. I think it is a woman's place to help when possible. There is many a little thing that a woman can do without doing herself any harm. It need not be hard work, but little things that take time to do but are not hard. It may save the tired man a few steps in the evening. I like to do little things outside, as it brings him to the house earlier

and I like to have him to keep me company in the evenings. I consider myself repaid when I see his smile for some little task I may have done. It is not very much I am able to do this spring, as I have a baby four months old and a two-year-old boy, so you see I am busy all the time. But I generally find a few minutes in the afternoons to do some outdoor task.

Ashamed-to-Sign's husband probably does not mean to treat her the way he does, but perhaps has not the means to do what may be the right thing. If he has none that he can spare I think that he should divide equally with his wife, who has helped him when he was hard up and who has done her share of the labor, but when times are hard and money very scarce he cannot do it. We have been married three and a half years and have been hard up and had bad luck, but I think if we keep up courage everything will turn out all right. I hope that Ashamed-to-Sign will find help. I'm not able to advise her, but I pity her if it is as bad as she says. It must be hard to work hard and not get money, but if she will hope for the best everything will be all right. You should stand up for your rights; you should let him understand that you are his partner, and that you want him to respect you as well as to have you respect him.

I think my letter is getting very long and Dame Durden will be weary before she gets to the end.

HAPPINESS.

(Some one else chose "Happy Wife" for a penname so your name is a little different. So glad you came to join us and you needn't feel shy in the Ingle Nook.—D. D.)

HOMESTEADING POSSIBILITIES

Dear Dame Durden,—Your appeal to the members of the Ingle Nook on behalf of A Widow, re homesteading, put me on the warpath and this is what I would say: First of all be independent of a man's help in all things possible for a woman to do. Don't say to every neighbor man who happens to come your way: "You are the very man I have been looking for to do this little chore and that." They will avoid your place for fear of being hindered. Always offer a fair price for help. My experience has worked out very well here in the district southeast of Prince Albert; I don't know how it would be in a very open prairie. I never bought any wood or paid for hauling, as there is yet quite a lot of dry poplar, and I had to clear a patch of land for the house and garden. It was nearly all dead wood which I piled ready for use. I left all the trees that were living as a windbreak on all sides of the clearing, from six feet on the south to sixty feet on the north side. I would not use the clear land as I knew that would be easy to get under crop. The first year it is well to build a shack, twelve feet by fourteen feet, then take out a permit in

the winter for lumber to build a house and stable or granary. I hope A Widow can milk a cow, then she can offer to take care of a few cows for a neighbor who would like to have some but does not want the bother of milking and caring for the milk and cream. I would not advise taking land too far from a railroad. Try to get where a new line is to be laid, as you can then ship cream and have ready money for it. This is so necessary when there is scrubbing at \$2.50 to \$3.00 an acre, and \$3.50 an acre for breaking to be paid. The permit lumber for a house 16 x 24, that is dimension for scantling and joists, shiplap, and drop siding rough lumber for roof, planed, tongued and grooved for flooring cost me \$90.00. The rest, such as windows, frames, doors and frames, laths and shingles I got from Eaton's, which I find much better than those in a local lumber yard and two-thirds cheaper. I would recommend a building bee rather than one for plowing, as a woman cannot go out to a plowing bee and help in return, and in breaking there can be a lot of roots plowed round and left, which you cannot grumble about if you are not paying for it. A house is different. Of course, for a bee, you would have to ask one of the men to be foreman and guide the rest. There are always a few men who are handier than others at building.

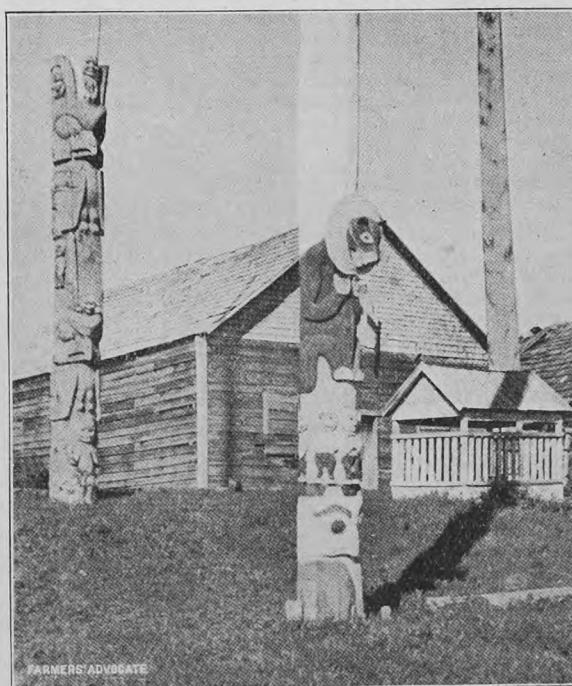
A Widow does not say if she has any children, and it is a poor home without them even in a town, yet ten times worse on a homestead, but with a boy of only twelve years if he is willing and just a boy, it is surprising what can be done. I baked bread for four bachelors, at \$1.25 for 98 pounds, and did a little washing and sewing and made a little butter. After a few months I got a herd of cattle, twenty head to care for, six cows milking, then I began to ship cream, and have nothing to grumble about since they bring me \$11.00 a week in cream and they cost nothing for feed from now to October. I made about \$5.00 a week to \$15.00 a month, but not less, from October to February. The herd is now forty head and I get all the cream I can for my trouble. Of course, there are a lot of steers, and all the calves belong to the owner of the herd. There is a creek where the cattle drink in winter as well as summer, which is a real blessing where cattle are kept. I only kept a dozen hens, but I had new laid eggs from November right on. I gave them one stall in the stable with the cattle and I found it paid. I also got two young sows which proved to be money-makers also. I put in half an acre of potatoes and other roots and cabbages, the result being a treat for both pigs and hens.

If you homestead I think it is best to do so in every sense of the word; to make things go you cannot throw down when winter comes and take up again in spring.

If you have not enough oat straw for feed for young steers and dry cows, it can generally be bought from a neighbor or found by the person who owns the cows if you get any on shares. I paid \$5.00 for an oat straw stack from a twenty-acre field but had to haul it. I fed oat sheaves and hay to the cows that came in in the winter, and bran and shorts for a month or so after, but how it paid me and kept the cows looking good! I actually could not bear to look them in the face when I had to cut it off. It is surprising the good company a few cows can be if you treat them half decently.

How I made the cow stable, size and cost, I will tell you if you care to know.

About cultivating the land, which is most important in homesteading, first year you must break ten acres and ten acres more must be scrubbed which if scrubbed early (Ott)



Totem Poles at Hazelton, B.C.

see to it being grubbed, not cut off the top), hay can be cut from the twenty acres and is worth quite a bit. If you let someone cut it for you they give you one load and stack it for you and take eight loads, that is you get one load stacked for eight they take away, or they will give you 25 cents a load for all they can cut. It is difficult to hire a man with mower, rake and beam in a new country.

To get land ready for a crop it costs \$2.50 scrubbing, \$3.50 breaking, 50 cents discing, 50 cents harrowing per acre. Now it does not look right to expect your neighbors to be always willing to do this and that when there is so much to be done. I think the only way is through the cows. If you are not used to them get one and a heifer calf and have as much patience as if you were teaching a puppy tricks. I remember yet the tremblings I had when I first determined to learn the art of milking. Of course I know now some cows are very nervous and a person who fidgets worries them. Please, Dame Durden, if this is seemingly clear make use of it. I felt as if you were speaking to me and so tell you as well as I can. I am busy gardening but it is lovely. Best wishes to all for a good crop.

PHOENIX.

(Your letter is just packed full of practical information and seems perfectly clear, but, I know, if any one asks further questions you will be willing to answer them if you can. The Home-makers' convention this year is to be in Wolseley, on July 20-21, but if that is too far away for you there is a chance nearer home. There will be a Home-makers' tent on the fair grounds at Prince Albert on July 5-8. Miss Beynon, the organizer, will be there and I'd like her to meet you. Say Dame Durden sent you and you'll get even a warmer welcome. Isn't that conceit for you? I'm so glad things are going fairly well for you now, though I know it is mostly due to your own courage and energy.—D. D.)

SELECTED RECIPES

Nut Cake.—One-half cup of butter, one and a half cups of sugar, three-quarter cup of milk, two cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, four whites of eggs, half a teaspoon of vanilla extract, one cup of nut meats chopped. Mix in the usual manner, reserving part of the nuts to sprinkle on the top of the cake mixture after it is turned into the baking pan. Bake about one hour.

Soft Butter Cookies.—One-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one beaten egg, one-half cup of sour cream, two and a half cups of flour, one-half a teaspoon of soda. Mix in the order given; drop from a spoon on a buttered baking pan. Bake in a moderate oven. —Cooking School Magazine.

Tapioca Pudding.—Two scant tablespoons soaked over night. Stir into one pint boiling milk and cook half an hour in a double boiler. Beat yolks of two eggs with half a cup sugar, and add two small tablespoons prepared cocoanut. Take from the fire and stir in this mixture. Set on stove again and cook three minutes. Beat whites of the eggs stiff, add two tablespoons sugar, spread over top, and brown in oven.

Coffee Cake.—Half cup butter, one cup sugar, two eggs, one-half cup molasses, one-half cup cold coffee, two cups flour, one-half teaspoon soda in the coffee, one-quarter teaspoon each of cloves and mace, and one teaspoon cinnamon. Bake in a long cake tin.

Mint Sauce.—Pick the leaves from a bunch of mint and chop them very fine; add one-fourth a cup of boiling water and two tablespoons of sugar. Cover and let stand in a cool place half an hour, then add four tablespoons of vinegar and one-fourth a teaspoon, each, of salt and paprika. If preferred the juice of a large lemon may replace the vinegar. One-half the sugar will then be enough.

Potato Souffle.—Rub four good-sized boiled potatoes through a ricer. Take one cup milk and two tablespoons butter and let them come to a boil. Add the potatoes, salt and white pepper to

taste, and beat to a cream; then add, one at a time, the yolks of three eggs, beating steadily. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and fold them into the mixture. Pour all into a well-buttered dish, and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven.

Potato Puffs.—Sift together five dessertspoons flour, one-half teaspoon baking powder, and a pinch of salt. Grate into this three large, cold, boiled potatoes. Add one-half cup milk, one tablespoon chopped parsley, and two well beaten eggs. Drop the mixture by spoonfuls into a frying-pan containing hot dripping, and fry to a light brown.

Apple and Date Salad.—Pare and core about three choice apples. Cut them into match-like pieces; there should be about one pint. Squeeze the juice of half a lemon over the apple. Pour boiling water over half a pound of dates, separate them with a silver fork, and skim out upon an agate dish. Let them dry off in a hot oven. When cold cut each date into four or five strips, rejecting the stone; sprinkle with one-fourth a teaspoon of salt and three or four tablespoons of olive oil. Mix the apple and date and put aside in a cool place about an hour. When ready to serve add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and one or two tablespoons of oil, if the mixture seems dry. Mix thoroughly. Serve in a bowl lined with lettuce hearts.

Bran Bread.—Four cupfuls bran flour, two cupfuls white flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, two rounding teaspoons soda, two eggs beaten light, two cupfuls buttermilk, six tablespoons molasses, one-half package seedless raisins. Mix well with hand and bake in moderate oven one hour. Try with a straw before removing from oven. Bake in a deep bread pan in order to retain moisture. This makes one loaf and is good for constipation.

Sago Custard.—Boil sago, in double boiler, with milk (as you do rice) until done. In a bowl beat one or two eggs, add two scant teaspoons flour, one-half cup milk, a little nutmeg. Add this to the boiling sago, and let it boil until thick. Serve hot, with or without milk or cream.

Puree of Split Peas.—One cup split peas soaked over night in cold water. Put on to boil with one-half teaspoon soda. Let boil ten minutes, drain, then add more water and a little ham or mutton. Boil two hours, put through a colander, return to the stove, add a tablespoon butter and a tablespoon flour rubbed together, boil a few minutes, season, and serve with bits of buttered bread, toasted in the oven.

Veal Potpie.—Cut two pounds veal into bits, put into a pot with two quarts water and simmer gently for a couple of hours, adding a little onion or potato or both, if liked. When nearly done, season with salt and pepper. Just before taking from the fire, add one-half cup cream or rich milk, and a heaping tablespoon of butter rubbed with a tablespoon flour. Pour over split baking-powder biscuits, and serve at once.

GOOD SPORT AT KOOTENAY LAKES

Dear Editor and Boys,—I would like to join your club and I have wanted to write for a long time. I will tell you some of my adventures (?) while at the Kootenay lakes. We started in the morning, camped for dinner at the Belly river, arriving at night at the lakes. Next morning we started out to go fishing. On our way to the place we passed a long feed box; a man had used it for a bed and was still in it asleep! We saw a big fall of water. My cousin shot a lynx with a rifle. I climbed up the mountain side half way. When we came back to camp one of the men had caught a fish 36 inches long. I could hardly lift it.

Alta.

MOUNTAIN BOY.

A FRENCH MEMBER

Dear Editor and Boys,—I have been interested in your page but had never gathered up the courage of writing till now. I am fourteen years of age. I have two brothers and three sisters. We are natives from France. We came to this country five years ago and like it fine. I have crossed the Atlantic ocean three times so I know what travelling is like.

My father is a bookkeeper, but I like the farm best, for I enjoy freedom and fresh air very much and am very fond of animals. I also like trapping, hunting and fishing very much. There is very much game around here and a great many fish in the river. I trapped seventeen muskrats and one weasel this winter. I will sign myself.

Alta.

PEASOUP.

(If you were nine years old when you left France you should be able to tell us some interesting things about la belle France. Did you live in the country there or in town? What games did you play? Tell us all you can remember, because many of us have never been there.—Ed.)

NINETEEN SCHOLARS

Dear Sirs,—It is quite a long time since I wrote to you last, but I was glad to see my letter in print. There are quite a few railways around here. There is one two miles and a half, and a town three miles and a half from us. There are nineteen scholars in our school and our teacher's name is Miss M—.

We are forming a Boy Scouts' patrol but are not making very much progress in it.

The town which I was talking about that was three and a half miles from here is likely to be called Bellville, as most people call it that now.

Sask.

GENERAL ROBERT.



In Holiday Garb



A GOOD LAND AND LARGE

Dear Editor and Boys,—I have been reading your club letters for a long time and thought I would drop you a few lines since my father is going to take the paper.

I like trapping and hunting. I hunt ducks and geese and wolves. I have three horses.

I saw in the paper where one of the members was looking for land. There is lots of good land at Acme, Alta., the very best of land that can be gotten. Alta.

JOHN L. REIDT.

A BASEBALL LOVER

Dear Editor and Boys,—May I join your club? This is my first letter. Four comrades and myself camp in a bluff behind our house on an island. I have caught a few fish this year. The town hockey team were the winners of the Central Saskatchewan Hockey League last winter. There is a good baseball team here this year. I do some hunting. I have got a Savage twenty-two rifle and like it very well. A friend of mine got twelve muskrats, ten groundhogs and six skunks this spring. I play quite a bit of baseball, as I like the game.

Sask.

SYDNEY MILLER.

IS HE FRIEND OR FOE?

Dear Editor and Boys,—It has been over a year since I wrote last so I thought I would write again. Seeding is nearly done around these parts and as it is raining about one day a week, we hope to have good crops.

This is also bird-nesting time. How many take an interest in birds, their faults and good qualities? I would like to have a debate on crows, to see whether they do more good than harm, or vice versa.

I believe that crows do more harm than good. Every farmer knows they are chicken and egg thieves of tame fowl, and I know that they are a danger to all small and game-birds' nests. Some two or three years ago, I found what had been a partridge's nest with a number of egg shells in it, and near by was a crow's nest. But these same birds also do a certain amount of good. They pick worms and grubs out of the plowing, and in the summer time they eat a great quantity of grasshoppers.

But in the fall they make up for this—for what between the grain that they eat and scratch out of the shocks they waste dollars. Our remedy for this is to put a trap upon a post by or in the field where they gather and soon there will be hardly a crow about the place.

Well, I must close or this will strike the waste paper basket.

Man.

CROW ENEMY.

A BOY SCOUT TENDERFOOT

Dear Editor and Boys,—Well, here I am again! I wrote before and saw my letter in print so I am making another trial.

How many of the boys are "Boy Scouts"? We have started a patrol here. I have joined them but am only a tenderfoot. We have not made much progress yet and have not made any "hikes."

We are getting quite a number of railroads around here now. There is one two and a half miles west of us, and there is going to be a town three and a half miles from here. The name is not decided yet, but a lot of people call it Bellville, so it is likely it will be called that.

Most of the farmers around here have finished seeding and nearly all of them have some grain up. We are having fine weather for the crop, having rain every week. This last three weeks it has been on Tuesday.

There is to be a picnic to-morrow at a school seventeen miles from here.

If the weather is fine we are going, but it does not look much like it now; the sky is all cloudy.

I have read quite a number of books, being like most of the members a bookworm. Could the editor or any of the members name a few good books? Would the editor please give me Capt. Cook's address?

Sask.

SCHOOLBOY.

(Don't change your penname unless there is some very good reason for it. It means altering all my record books and creates general confusion.

Here are a few good books that most boys enjoy: "With Wolfe in Canada," by Henty; "The White Company," by Conan Doyle; "Bob, Son of Battle," by Ollivant; "Ivanhoe," by Sir Walter Scott; "The Talisman," by Sir Walter Scott; "Glengarry School Days," by Ralph Connor; "The Pathfinder," by Cooper.—Ed.)

INTERESTED IN MACHINERY

Dear Editor and Boys,—I have been a silent reader of this nice club for a long time, and I saw that the boys were trying to beat the girls, so I thought that I would try to help them if my letter escaped the waste paper basket.

I live out on a farm two miles from town, but I would rather live in town. There aren't many wild animals around here, so I am not a trapper or hunter. I would rather be with machinery, such as steam or gasoline engines, plowing machinery, etc. I do not care so much about horses and cows. Although we couldn't do without them, I would rather someone else would take care of them.

I think every boy that is able to write should send a letter to the Boys' Club in order to beat the girls. I would like to get the words of the song entitled "God Speed the Midnight Express," if any of the boys have it.

How many of the boys like to ride a bicycle? I do. I have one, and a number of the other boys around here have wheels. I think it is fine fun to get about two of them racing on a good road. I think anyone would like it. I go to school and am in the fourth book, but I don't care to go to school very much, as I would rather stay at home and work.

The Milestone baseball team played the Lang team the 24th of May, but I did not hear how the game came out. I like to play baseball better than football. The Milestone baseball team were the Soo line champions last year, 1910.

There are quite a few plowing machines around here, mostly around Corinne, eight steam engines and five gasoline engines. My brother has one at Corinne. He is plowing 138 acres for flax crop. I have a good job steering the engine and firing for him. Coal is getting scarce and a lot will have to stop plowing, but we have flax straw to burn when coal is done.

I would like to have any boy write to me who is interested in machinery. I think it is a good idea to have a Boys' Club, and, if the editor permits, let us all help it along. Wishing the club success. I remain,

Sask.

ROWLAND V. WOODS.

CAMPERS' RATIONS FOR SHORT TRIPS

You may have your own ideas about grub for short trips, but here are mine: Bacon, cornpone, tea, rice, Erbswurst (pease pudding), sugar, salt, pepper. To make the cornpone, I mix at home, before starting, one quart of yellow granulated cornmeal, one pint of white flour, one-half cup of sugar, one teaspoon of salt, four teaspoons of baking powder. In camp it should be mixed in the pan to make a fairly heavy batter, and allowed to stand for a few minutes before frying, so that it becomes light and puffy. It should then be dropped by spoonfuls, without further stirring, into the hot, greased pan, and not turned until the top has begun to set. The bacon grease takes the place of butter.

If less water is used, the entire mixing may be put in the frying pan at once, baked from the bottom up over coals until the top has set and then turned. It makes delicious Johnny cake. Try rolling the trout in a little of the dry mixture.—Warwick Carpenter in June "Outing."



AN OLD HORSE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to the Western Wigwam. I didn't see my last one in print, but I am not sorry for not seeing it in print because it was a little too "sassy."

We have six head of working horses, two colts a year old, and an old mare, twenty-five years old. She is looking fat now because we do not work her. Last winter one day there was a snow storm but not very bad. There were two boys, about my age, came and wanted my brother George and I to go to their place about a mile and a half away, and play for a while. So we put the old mare (Maud) to a stone boat and got nearly there. The snow started to drift and it was pretty cold, you may be sure.

LUCKY JIM.

A BUSY BOY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am going to write a few lines to your charming club. I am eight years old and go to school every day. I can play football. I help to feed the cattle and I go to town with my father sometimes. There is very fine weather here now. We are driving to school. I am sending a stamped envelope for a button. I will close with best wishes to your club.

JOHN F. OTT.

A BAD RUNAWAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your charming club. I live on the prairie one mile from the little Bow River. My grandma and grandpa live three miles and a half from us. We drive four miles and a half to school. We like our school teacher very much. We came from Essex, Ontario, five years ago last March. We had a runaway last summer and my mother got her arm broken. I am eleven years old and am in the fourth grade. I have one sister and one brother. We have twelve horses, three cows, one pig and a calf. We live two miles and a half from a post office.

SNOW-BIRD.

HELPS WITH THE FARMING

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your charming club. I have been reading all the letters in it, and enjoy it very much. I live on a farm six miles from a little town called Candiac on the C. N. R. We had thirty-five hundred bushels of wheat, and three thousand bushels of oats last year. I go to school nearly every day. I am twelve years old and am in the third reader. There are two besides myself in my class. There are sixteen scholars going to my school. There are five children in our family, and four of us go to school.

I have a pony. I can drive a four-horse team. I plowed nearly one hundred acres last fall. We have eight horses, eight cattle and three quarter sections of land.

FRED A. DODDS.

TRAPPED TWO WOLVES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As this is my first letter to your charming club, I will try to make it interesting. We live twelve miles from Neepawa, and live one-half mile from school, I am in grade four, and our teacher, I think, is the best in Manitoba.

We have twenty-two horses, thirteen head of cattle, one hundred and fifty hens, besides pigs, geese, turkeys and ducks. My brothers trapped two wolves last winter, and got ten dollars for the two skins.

Last fall when we had threshed eleven days we lost our separator by fire one night, but we are getting a new one next fall.

CECIL POOLE.

The Western Wigwam

LIKE HICKORY NUT

Dear Cousin Dorothy and Wigs,—As I saw my last letter in print I thought I would write again and try my luck. I have not written to your club for a long time, but read the letters every week. I am going to school nearly every day. When I am at home I do all kinds of things, in the day time. I wash the dishes, take care of the babies and many other things, and in the evenings I read books, write letters, draw and paint.

I am a girl something like "Hickory Nut," I like to be around outside by the animals. There is quite a lot of sickness around here just now. We are having revival meetings now. They started last week and end on Sunday night.

I am thirteen years old and am in the fifth class at school. Last year there were three girls tried for entrance. One was thirteen years old and she succeeded in passing. There are quite a few accidents around here. The other week a man went away from home and stayed away for a long time. The town sent out men all over to find him, but they came home without him. They said he went away to get a horse. About a week afterwards he came home with a horse without being hurt.

FIREFLY.

LOT OF BROTHERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the Western Wigwam before, but my brother takes the ADVOCATE and I enjoy reading the members' grand letters.

My brother came up here ten years ago. I have five brothers and no sisters. One brother was in a train wreck and got his arm broken. My other three brothers came out here just a few years ago and my one younger brother died last fall. Father, mother and I came up here one year ago last fall. Our oldest brother that was out here first has three quarter sections of land, and has seven horses, eight pigs, a lot of poultry, and one dog. I have one cat for a pet and her name is Dolly.

You can see a long distance here. We have a town three miles from here called Fairlight. We only have six months school here as it is too cold for the children to go to school in winter. There are only eleven pupils in the school. I am in grade three. I would be pleased to have a button so I will send a two cent stamp. I would like to correspond with any members if they will write first.

ADA A. EDWARDS (13).

CHASING A WOLF

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club, and I would like to join your club. I read all the letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and think they are very nice. We live five and a half miles from a town called Birtle. We go to school three and a half miles away and we drive every day. We drive a pony called Dick; he is my pony and he is a good one. The name of the school I go to is Oxford school. We have a good teacher. Her name is Miss R—, and I like her. I have one brother and sister going to school with me. We have nine working horses and my little pony. We have five cows and nine calves and one pig. Three cows are milking. We have about 120 hens left, five turkeys, three hounds and one little pup. My dogs had a chase after a wolf to-day. They chased him about two miles, as far as I could see them, and I think they got him.

I would like a button and am sending a two cent stamp for one.

ROBERT CREW.

LIVES AT THE END OF THE ROAD

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I would like very much to have a button so I am enclosing a stamped and self-addressed envelope. My home is at the end of the road, so we do not see very many people only when they go off the road. There is a branch of Lost River running through our farm and a lake facing our farm. The village is about one and a half miles away. It consists of one post office, two stores, one blacksmith shop, one cheese factory, one church, one manse, one dressmaking shop, one stopping house, one schoolhouse, two lumber yards, two saw mills, and a number of houses, stables and sheds. Our nearest station is eleven miles away. Its name is La Rose. If we go West a year from next spring no doubt we will meet. My oldest sister is going out West in the spring with my uncle. Father is going too. We have a very good minister here now. We have singing practice every Thursday night. I don't go because I am not at home. I am working for a friend of ours. She is sick and not able to work.

DOLENA FRASER.

BREAKING COLTS

Dear Cousin Dorothy :—I wish to join your club and am sending stamp for button. I am twelve next month. We have a bunch of twelve colts, which will have to be broken this spring. I started to-day. Father roped and saddled two, which I rode for the first time. I broke a mule colt last spring.

BRONCHO BUSTER.

COME AGAIN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a winter girl all through. I enjoy the summer very much too. But I do love all winter sports such as skating and sleighriding. I certainly do a great deal of both. I don't believe I would ever tire of skating. I sometimes think when it has been storming for some time, and we cannot go out anywhere because of the cold and the roads, that it must be nice down in California or Florida where it is always warm, but I think again of all the fun they miss not having snow or ice, then I become contented with "dear old Manitoba."

Dorothy is my second name, Cousin Dorothy.

I am taking up my entrance work this year. I don't think anyone would think so to look at my writing. We have just had a nice new school put up here, and it certainly ought to encourage us to study hard.

I wonder how many of the Wigs have a camera. I have, and I just love taking pictures, but oh dear! when it comes to finishing them that is different.

I see that a great many of the Wigs are bookworms. Well so am I. I think every girl ought to read L. M. Alcott's books, "Little Women and Good Wives." They are just dandy. I read St. Elmo by Evans Wilson, and it is very interesting.

I think I will leave the Wigwam, as I have had quite a long visit, and perhaps if I have anything that might interest the Wigs I will come again.

HAZEL (14).

NO MOTHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. My sister and I go to school in the summer. I am now ten years old and my sister is nine years old. My mother is dead, and I stay on the farm with a lady. I like living on the farm. We have three horses, two cows and two cats. We are three and a half miles from town. I am reading "Three Months Under the Snow." I carry in water every morning, and I buck wood and carry it in.

JAMES THOMPSON.

(You did not give the name of your postoffice so I could not send your button. Write and tell me what it is.—C. D.)

TAKES CARE OF CHICKENS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I would like to be a member of your club too. You have lots of children in your Western Wigwam. I went to school last summer and we walked three miles to school. I am going to school again this summer. I love to read books but one I like best is, "Luck Ten Bar." We have forty chickens. I take care of them. I am a poor writer.

MARY JOSE OLONS.

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Six Pairs of Hose GUARANTEED to wear without holes for Six Months

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Sizes 9½ to 12. Colors: black, light tan, dark tan, pearl, navy blue, gunmetal, mulberry. In light weight, 6 pairs \$1.50 (same in medium weight

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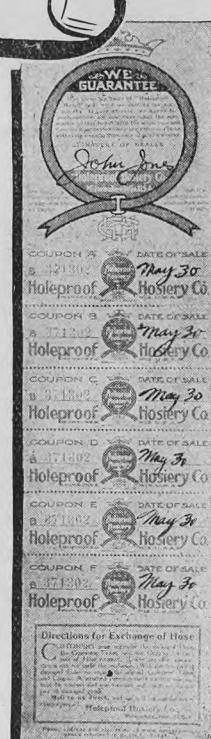
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in above colors and in black with white feet, 6 pairs \$1.50. Light and extra light weight (mercerized), 6 pairs \$2.00. Light and extra light weight LUSTRE SOX, 6 pairs \$3.00. Pure thread-silk sox, 3 pairs (guaranteed three months) \$2.00. Medium worsted merino in black, tan, pearl, navy and natural 6 pairs \$2.00. Same in finer grade, 6 pairs \$3.00.

WOMEN'S—Sizes 8½ to 11. Colors : black, light tan, dark tan, pearl and black with white feet. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same colors (except black with white feet) in light weight LUSTRE HOSE, 6 pairs \$3.00. Light weights in black, tan and gunmetal, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same in extra light weight LUSTRE HOSE, 6 pairs \$3.00. Same in pure thread-silk, \$3.00 for 3 pairs (guaranteed three months). Outsize in black, medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00, and in extra light weight LUSTRE HOSE, 6 pairs \$3.00.

CHILDREN'S—Sizes 5½ to 10½ for boys, 5 to 9½ for girls. Colors: black and tan. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00.

INFANTS' SOX—Colors: tan, baby blue, white and pink. Sizes 4 to 7. Four pairs (guaranteed six months) \$1.00. Ribbed-leg stock-



ings, in same colors and black, sizes 4 to 6; 4 pairs (guaranteed six months) \$1.00.

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WRITE A COMPOSITION FOR US

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I live on a farm four miles northwest of Virden. My father has taken the ADVOCATE for about ten years, and I like reading the letters very much. I am ten years old and I am in grade three at school. I have three brothers that go to school. We play a lot of games at school, such as Pompomp-pull-away, Drop the handkerchief, Squat tag, Hide-and-seek, Sore tag, and Cross tag. I am enclosing a two cent stamp for a button.

GAMES AT SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. My father has taken the ADVOCATE for about ten years, and I like reading the letters very much. I am ten years old and I am in grade three at school. I have three brothers that go to school. We play a lot of games at school, such as Pompomp-pull-away, Drop the handkerchief, Squat tag, Hide-and-seek, Sore tag, and Cross tag. I am enclosing a two cent stamp for a button.

POPCORN.

A BIRD BOY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I should like to be a member of your club. My father has taken your paper for a number of years. To-day I am home from school with a cold, so mother has just read your page to me. I live on a farm too. We have sixteen horses, eighteen cows, and eight calves all black.

Last Christmas Santa Claus brought me a kit of carpenter's tools. After I get older I expect to use them, as I should like to be a carpenter. We have lots of birds' nests around our farm in summer, but the king-birds are best, as they keep hawks away from our chickens. I like to put colored strings on the clothes line and watch the birds pull them off. We have a few orioles around too. I have a few pigeons but our cat likes them too well. She catches them when she can. I have two dogs, one a collie, Scotty. He is quiet and can beg.

Ross HUME (8).

A BASEBALL BOY

Dear Wigs,—I am going to write a few lines to your charming club. I am going to school now and I am in the fifth grade and I am going to learn to be a clerk. We are driving a pair of mares to school. We are buying about \$20.00 worth of baseball goods. The school boys made up \$5.00 and they sent for some more goods. We had a meeting by ourselves last week. The spring has come now and the horses have got to work hard again. Would some of the boys trouble to write to me? I belong to four clubs and I like them very well. I have four brothers and two sisters.

JACOB W. OTT.

NOT MUCH GAME

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my third letter to your charming club, but as I have not seen them in print I will try again, hoping this will escape the waste paper basket. We are having fine weather now but we had a bad winter this year. We have fifteen head of cattle, three horses named Dan, Polly and Jim, three cats, and one dog named Sport. I have two brothers named Einar and Edwin. We have ten miles to go to three towns. I love reading the letters in the Western Wigwam every week. I have tried to snare rabbits but I could not get any rabbits that time. My brother tried trapping weasels but they would not go in the trap. My father has taken the ADVOCATE for some time and likes it very much. I will close with a riddle. What is it that is not inside nor outside? Ans.—A window.

ERNEST LUNDELL.

DID NOT MISS A DAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought as other little boys and girls were writing letters to you I would write one too. My father takes the ADVOCATE and he likes it very much. I go to school every day. Last year I did not miss one day at school, as the school is just across the road from our house. It is on my dada's farm. I have seven brothers and three sisters. My brother and sister younger than I are twins. They are six years old in July. They started to go to school this week. We have a pony named Ginger. He is very quiet and lets us all ride him.

GLADYS GOULDEN (8).

MAKING A COLLECTION

Dear Cousin Dorothy, I never wrote to your club before. I am twelve years old and I am in grade six. I am going to school regularly. I got a prize of a drawing pencil for coming regularly for a month. I started on the thirteenth of February and I never missed a day or was late. I gather birds' eggs and I have the following eggs: hawks, crows, sparrows, owls, pigeons, blackbirds, grassbirds, woodpeckers, wrens, buffalo birds and swallows. I would be glad to exchange any of the eggs I have mentioned for loons, whippoorwill, eagle, skypoke, wild geese, turkey, or cranes. I would like to see my letter in print very much. I snared three rabbits and I trapped one. The rabbits are not very thick around here. The store in the town six miles away was burned last night.

ST. PATRICK.

WATCHING THE RAT WASH ITS FACE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Wigwam and I hope I am welcome to your merry circle. I am ten years old. My birthday is on the sixth of February. I live two miles from school but I do not go in the winter, as the weather is too cold and the snow is too deep. In the winter I have to attend to twelve head of cattle. I feed them mornings and nights and drive them one mile to drink every day. In the winter we had good times coasting right near our house on a large ravine. We certainly had good times in the bright moonlight evening. Near our house is a lake and in the fall it is a good place to skate. There are also lots of ducks and muskrats there in the summer. I like to watch a rat dive and come up and sit on a stone and wash its face. It does it just the same as a cat.

WALTER B. COOPER.

NEW CANADIANS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have not had the pleasure of writing to your club before, but I always read the letters and like them very much. We have only been in Canada eleven months so I don't know much about Canada yet. There are four of us in our family, father, mother, my brother James and myself. We did not get much crops last year, but my father hopes to have good crops this year. I do not go to school yet as there is no school here. We hope to go one this summer. We have two horses, four cows, four calves, three pigs and some chickens. We have a name for them all. I am ten years old on the tenth of next May. We live twelve miles from a town (Strathmore), but we have a railway and a station now building near us.

MAY GOTTHARD.

CAUGHT IN A TRAP

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I like the letters much more since you put the rules in for us to go by. I suppose all the Wigs have dogs. Well, I will tell you what happened to two of our dogs. We had a calf die, and the boys set a trap where coyotes go. Everything was well with the trap until one day mother and my little sister and I were alone and we noticed the dog going down there. After a while I saw the dog struggling and yelping. He was caught in the trap. It was a strong trap and we could do nothing so we did not go down to the trap. The dog was in the trap for four hours but luckily only the dog's paw was caught, so at six o'clock a neighbor came over and let the dog free and he is all right now. To-day the little pup got caught and he has just been released so I guess he will be all right. I liked the letter from Brownie. It was so sensible.

ORANGE LILY.

The Garden of a Commuter's Wife

By Mabel Osgood Wright

CHAPTER XI.
(Continued from last week)

"Sweet alyssum: Only good for formal edgings."

"Amaranthus in mass: All too big and weedy for a small garden."

"Castor beans: Too pretentious for your garden, and not in character."

"Tassel flower (cacalia): Feebly inefficient. Belongs to the days of little choice."

"Annual chrysanthemums: Turn to mush in a rainy season and require as much care as bedding plants."

"Gourds: Grotesque. Only fit for a child's garden, and they harbor squash bugs."

"Everlastings in variety: Belong to the days of dried apples and herb tea. Not needed by those who can buy fresh flowers in winter."

"Love in a mist: Trivial."

"Annual poppies: Either dry up or decay. Climate too uncertain for the annual varieties, excepting fall-sown Shirley's."

Until finally my list, chastened and much reduced, is copied for the last time. Of annuals it has asters in separate colors, Truffants, Victoria and pompon; calendulas, coreopsis, centaurea or bluetus, cosmos, lobelia erecta, mignonette, climbing nasturtiums, Japan pinks, portulaca, salvia splendens, white "cut-and-come-again" stocks, sun flowers in variety, sweet peas, wall flowers of the annual dwarf kind, verbenas of the mammoth tribe, evening primrose, nicotiana affinis—the white night-blooming tobacco—cheerful balmons, and zinnias in many shades.

The perennial and biennial plants and bulbs of the hardy borders we shall renew by seed or root division, but the list of what were here already, or were set out in November, is a brave one: peonies (colors unknown), phlox, columbines, Canterbury bells, foxgloves, bleeding heart, white, yellow, and red day lilies, Spanish, German, and Japan iris, honesty (*lunaria*), golden glow rudbeckia, pyrethrum, oriental poppies, hollyhocks, monkshood, anemone-Japonica, larkspurs of all shades from white to deep metallic blue, hardy white, pink, and red-fringed pinks, lupins, evening primroses, bee balm, and hardy pompon chrysanthemums.

I have also here a list of roots and bedding plants to stock the garden with, that I hope to keep from year to year in a flower pit with a stove in it that I have in mind if godmother's fifty pounds hold out; and I think they will, because Evan has been so good and forgiven me a small sheaf of bills that I expected to pay from it, so that it has only been sampled as yet. These plants are heliotrope, scarlet and fragrant geraniums, lemon verbena, tender roses, chrysanthemums, both Japanese and Chinese; Dahlias double, single and cactus and gladioli in plenty.

How long it will seem from the time my seed list goes until the hotbed is ready for the planting! Middle March is quite early enough, because if you begin sooner, unless you pot off the plants, they grow too big, and are mashed when the sashes are opened and closed.

I haven't shown Evan the list of things that I ordered from the "Yellow Journal" catalogue, and now he is over in father's study, where he has politely gone to take a hand at whist, so I will not disturb him.

Father wishes to interest the local clergy in the hospital and have them all on the board, so that the institution shall be unsectarian, but not irreligious, which is what that poor word often seems interpreted to mean. I wonder how it will work!

If sects could exist without bigotry, I think it would be so much better than trying to abolish them. As this is a material and not a spiritual world, a certain amount of competition seems necessary to keep things going, so religion has got to have a physical body and sex, so to speak, just the same as

people. Only cherubim and seraphim can afford to do without either.

Three of the clergy dined here tonight—the Roman Catholic, the Anglican Catholic (ours), and the Severely Protestant.

* * * * *

XII

PLANTING

March 10. The snow is falling softly and steadily, as it did on that Saturday in December, when winter and the great storm came together. Earth for the most part has been snugly blanketed ever since, but during the last two weeks she has seemed restless and thrown aside the covering, showing her brown body here and there; but as yet it is pulseless and irresponsive. For even as human vitality is at its lowest ebb in the early morning, so it is with plant life in the early spring.

From the sense of sight alone it might still be a midwinter afternoon, but the ear catches the spring keynote. True, the winter birds, pine finch, crossbills and chickadees, are calling in the spruces, but an occasional song mingle with their greetings, the exquisite carol of the fox-sparrows, beginning jubilantly and dropping to a swift close, and I know that these are the first migrants feeding below in the field where the wind has laid bare the seeded grasses.

Wonderful gift of the senses divided as well as united for our use! To the eye it is winter, to the ear and the heart it is spring.

I have not written in my Garden Book for a fortnight—not since the night I completed my lists of seeds. I have been away, away in my commuter's city.

I did not care to go, and my Familiar Spirit and I held heated arguments over the visit. Yet I went.

I said: "Why should I go?"

The Familiar replied: "Because you wish to."

"But I do not. I dislike the very idea."

"Then why consider it?"

"Because I think it will do Evan good to have a vacation from travel, and because I think that I ought to go. He also thinks it will be good for me. Because some dear old friends have invited us. Because the time between seed buying and seed planting is so long that I'm out of patience and in

danger of wearing holes in the seed packets by fingering them."

"All good reasons, but the main one is that you wish to go."

"I tell you that I dislike the city intensely."

"That may be, and yet you can like some of the things it has to offer. It is not well to decry the source of supply. The money to support commuters' wives is largely made in the city."

My Familiar Spirit can be exceedingly material and disagreeable at times, so I pretended not to hear, but continued—

"Of course there is music to be heard there just now, and some paintings I wish to see, and if one does not go to the city once in a time to really visit, not to be a hotel mongrel, one is not able to eat or shake hands in an up-to-date way with the summer people on the bluff, or know what the queer new table utensils are for. Though one doesn't care, at the same time one likes to know."

"As I said, you wish to go," emphasized the Familiar Spirit, in an exasperating way, retiring from the dialogue as if the final word had been spoken. I should have explained, if my Familiar Spirit had given me time, that the only real objection I have to the city is born of the impossibility of living there. As a great fair-ground, a place to visit, it is satisfactory and seldom monotonous, for you are quite sure never twice to find your friends living in the same house or following the same fads. You may be amused, then bored, then have your wits sharpened or your nerves racked; meet friends gathered from the four corners of the earth, or find the place as desolate as Siberia. You may laugh and you may also cry. Yes, that is one of the reasons why I could not stay in a city. There is so much misery one must see and cannot help, that it makes one feel small and shrivelled, while hereabout there is no one so wretched but what it is possible to aid him. You may, in short, do everything in the city but live. I mean live your own life, and not that of some particular clique, the society of which, if you ignore, your loneliness will be such that not the remotest dweller on the mountain side could compass or imagine it—the desolation of a crowd!

Then to be ill in the city! I was ill, very ill there, the winter that I was eighteen. It was in a good house, and the people were kind. I lay there day after day, and all that I could see of the sky was a little ragged scrap between the tall house tops. The sun never crossed this gap, but sometimes at night I saw the dogstar, and from the diffused light I knew that the moon was up. I lay watching and pining more and more until one night, when the moon at last crossed my vista. It was a strange thing rent and divided by overhanging wires, and Sirius him-

self seemed only a lamp in the tallest building. As I looked, life seemed to steal away from me, not leaving wholly but keeping beyond my grasp, as it does when the body lies long unconscious before death.

Then father, wholly comprehending, in spite of risk carried me home, I never knew how, and when I next looked out I saw the gray-limbed maples framing sunset, and in that glow my life came back to me. Now it occurs to me that father's study of two imaginative, high-strung women at close range has given him his wondrous insight into the sex temperament, a knowledge that the mere technically perfect scientist fails to compass.

* * * * *

I have been to the city, and the return fills me with ecstasy. Here are some delights that the savage misses from sheer lack of contrast, some phases of civilization that are worth bearing temporarily for the pleasure of the reaction. If one never went to the city, one might not so keenly realize the country's potency, just as it is well worth the trouble of wearing best clothes occasionally, if merely for the pleasure of taking them off.

I should have stored away the details of this visit with the "general results" of the year, for after all it was fairly comfortable as visits go, but the Familiar Spirit would ask somewhat impudent questions.

"Was Evan rested by the vacation?" for like all familiar things it calls us by our first names.

"He was amused and had an entire change of scene, which is said to be the same thing," I answered, laughingly.

"And you? How about the handshake? And did you conquer the rotation of forks? How are they wearing soup plates, flat or deep?"

"As there are two social schools, the old and the new, I must confess to you, Familiar Spirit, the handshake is in a chaotic condition and the soup plates also. In two cases, however, what I took for bonbon scoops proved to be soup spoons, dreadful utensils for high-chested dowagers inclined to slobber, as well as for moustached men. But then, moustached men are under ban, and these scoops were doubtless invented to complete their extermination. However, I predict gold straws for soup sucking in the near future, and Saxon beards should be due next winter. Listen, Familiar Spirit, but do not repeat! In spite of all my watchfulness, at the most formal dinner of my stay I lost count of weapons, and when at the finish I had exhausted all but one, I faced the problem of lifting rather soft ice cream and hot chocolate sauce with what to my brightened vision seemed to be a silver toothpick! A sub-butler finally brought me an ice cream fork, warm from the dish water, greatly in contrast to his chilly glance.

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"When I retrospected later, I discovered the spiked tool was meant to unscale the artichokes, and 'twas there I dropped the stitch. But tell it not, Familiar Spirit, until you hear my excuse. My dinner partner was the last of six, who in two weeks' time had said, 'Don't you get jolly bored living in the country?' as if they had rehearsed the words and tone in chorus."

I never before formulated how crude and narrowly cockneyfied the town life is here in the United States until I went away. What English gentleman would ask a country-living woman if her life bored her?

Two weeks of this instead of the home-table talk, and a weird entree constantly at your elbow in lieu of a dog's soft nose! And the after talk about who won at "bridge" that afternoon, or whether it should be Lakewood for the week-end, or if the husbands could be coaxed as far as Aitkin. Think of it! Instead of listening to father and Evan's book arguments, comfortably curled up in the ingle nook. Or if they were silently busy, strolling about old London with Leigh Hunt, spending an hour of mystery in the Tower with Ainsworth, or, being in a frivolous mood, donning a moral mask, the more discreetly to follow Houssaye, a gentleman of Evan's introduction, into the company of the Duke of Buckingham and Madame Popelinere.

Shakespeare was a sage for any and every day, and our merry-making paper, 'Puck,' chose a headline that no one will dispute: "What fools these mortals be!"

It is narrow for me to criticize the ways of these women. They could not have my father for theirs or be married to Evan, so what can be expected of them? It's a combination of sheer good luck and stupidity that my sporting interests have gone to horses, dogs, and garden, instead of to "bridge."

But worst of all to my country-bred body was the two weeks of going late to bed wide-awake and vibrating, and of waking up dull and exhausted.

* * * * *

Ah! the snow clouds have parted before the last sunbeams, proving it March and not December. One more walk amid the snow draperies that have cheered the winter, and lingering here kept away the only combination which the country dweller need dread—a black March where frost and snow wrestle, and the result is—misery and mud.

March 15. The Ides of March, of tragic memory, have brought me snowdrops—which are the first waking thought of the Garden of Dreams. I did not expect them so soon. I was not searching for them; I was standing in the sunshine by the Mother Tree, looking at the wound made by the cutting of a branch that the great storm had broken, when I spied the snowdrops peeping from under the shelter of the circular seat where Evan had planted them.

I could not bring myself to pick these, for they seemed to belong to mother, but there were more beside the path and nestled against the grass-bank by the rose arbor, so I gathered some of them and massed them with green moss in a frosted jar—a spring greeting to the dinner table. Father has always held that everything best and brightest of word or thought or face ought to be gathered round this board, considering it a sacred place from which all hurry and trouble and dissension should be banished.

This afternoon I planted the flower seeds in the hotbed, and the touch of the moist, warm earth was like a caress. It seems a very simple thing to do, this

planting, but it is not, for the adjustment of depth and pressure to the size of seed requires intelligent handling. If too deeply covered, they will mould; if too lightly, they will be washed out by the slightest lack of judgment in sprinkling, and the cry of the discouraged, "My seeds did not come up!" is the result.

The "general useful" may be exemplary, and in all other respects "know a hawk from a handsaw," but he cannot tend seeds in a hotbed. In his anxiety lest they be thirsty or chilled, he waters too much and hesitates to ventilate properly on pleasant days. The result is that the seedlings either spindle or suddenly disappear altogether, through the ravages of mould. In short, hotbed responsibility is not to be transferred.

I must wear gloves in my gardening work, else I may have knobs on my joints at forty. I allowed myself the luxury of touching the soil to-day, for my fingers are like the antennae of an insect, and receive many a thrill of pleasure that would be insulated by gloves. Then, too, I seem to breathe partly through my finger-tips.

I think it better to start all flower seeds in the hotbed except half a dozen kinds that are grown en masse, like sweet peas, nasturtiums, mignonette, nicotiana, bluets, convolvulus, or the untransplantable sweet sultans and annual poppies. It is so much easier to keep track of your colors and adjust the plants themselves in the beds than to thin out seedlings. Then, too, with our climate of droughts and cloud-bursts, the growth of the more delicate seeds is precarious. If one lacks a

um, nestling in its evergreen leaves—the earliest shrub to blossom, holding the same place in the garden that the trailing arbutus does among woodland flowers.

March 25. We have a new dog—number six. We did not buy him, but were made his guardians in a way impossible to refuse. He is a most unique animal, a real old dog Tray in looks, not years. His name is The Orphan, and he looks it. His coming was in this wise:

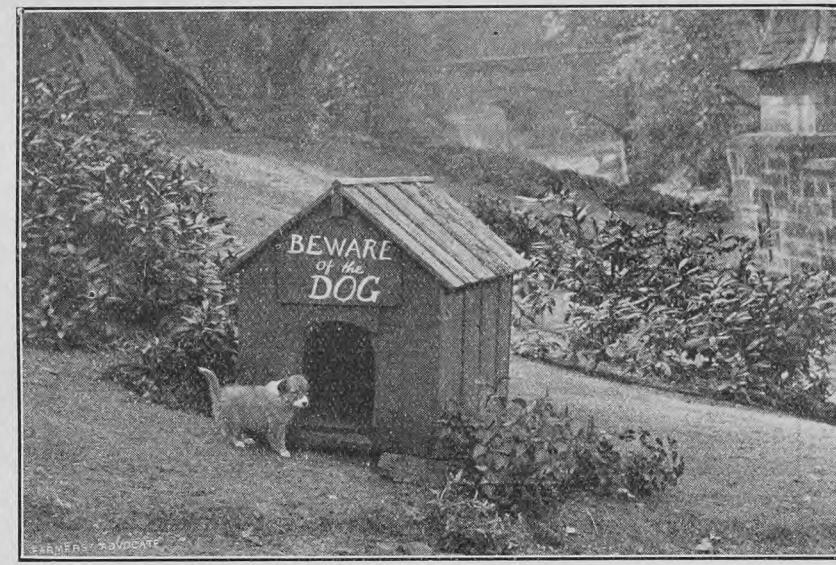
A few days ago a flagman on the branch railway that runs northwest from town, was hurt to death by the derailing of a train. Father saw at once that he could live but a few hours, and that freedom from pain was all that he could give him. He asked the man if there was any one he wished to see, any little matter that he would like adjusted.

At first the man seemed stunned, and did not answer. Then he said:

"I'd like to see The Orphan, sir. There's nobody else that'll care. He's my dog. I guess you'll find him in my flaghouse behind the coal box. That's where he lies of nights, if you care to bother. I don't suppose you will, though"—this with a wistful glance, while a big tear rolled down his cheek.

In half an hour or so the dog was brought, a sombre creature, big and woolly, looking like a huge Skye terrier. He gave a little whine of joy, licked the poor man's hand, and crouched close to him.

"He's almost four years old. He was a freight car 'left over' when I got him as a pup. He'd be good company to you if you happen to need a dog, and



Danger!

hotbed altogether, much can be done in terra-cotta trays on the window ledge. In fact, I've sown my Margaret carnation seeds in this way, for the hotbed does not give them the cool air they need, and they are already up and thrifty.

Under my eye, Bertle has also sown some tender vegetable seeds this afternoon—egg-plants, tomatoes, peppers, cauliflower—besides devoting a frame each to early lettuce, radishes and cucumbers. He has a straight eye and a sense of proportion that promise well for the neatness of the vegetable garden.

March 20. The snow has retreated from the open places, but still whitens the north side of fences and shady places in the wild garden. The Christmas ferns, polypody and mosses, missing the frosty moisture, are looking quite shabby. The cheerful phoebe bird is here, and the redwing; and the crocuses that I planted in October are unfolding, the golden yellow taking the lead. Early this morning a prelude of the spring chorus floated up from the evergreens, drawing me to the new window-seat. I know that morning and evening will often find me there in comfortable disarray, listening and gazing through the vista of the trees.

The violets in the frame have done bravely all winter, but now their stems are growing short and the deep-purple color is paling. To-day Evan had his first outdoor buttonhole flower, for snowdrops are too frail for wearing. It was a tiny cluster of Daphne mezere-

he don't eat much. Else perhaps you'd give him something—a drug, you know. He's too retiring to make out foraging for himself, and he ain't got any friends but me. His looks was always up against him."

"I have five dogs already," said father, "but I will take him. No faithful dog is ill-looking to me."

So he arrived, sitting solemnly by father in the gig, and Evan pronounced him an old-time English sheep-dog, and well-bred.

Strange to say, he has attached himself to Tim, after fretting for a time and seeming ill at ease with so much space to walk about in, and a whole horse stall for a bed. And Tim, who only tolerates dogs in a grudging sort of way, evidently returns the feeling. To-day, hearing conversation in the stable, I thought Bertle was there with Tim, but found only The Orphan leaning against Tim's knees and licking his fingers that were feeding him scraps of meat, while Tim looked positively pleasant.

It doesn't so much matter what one loves. To love is the transfiguring thing.

March 26. To-day I found hepaticas on the wood edge, and the tiny white violets that bloom almost before the leaves uncurl are perfuming a dozen sun spots in the garden. It is not often that wild and garden flowers may be combined and keep their attributes, but these two harmonize perfectly, and carry indoors the elusive spirit of early spring.

April 1. All Fools' Day. I have planted my sweet peas, a pound's weight, in a long, double row in the new ground beyond the sun garden. The tall nasturtiums will match them on the other side, making a narrow alley of the walk where it meets the cow-path to the wood lot.

The garden will have a trick played on its trustfulness, I fear. A sharp, cold wind already rebuffs the violets and makes me tremble lest we have laid bare the hardy beds and uncapped the rose bushes too soon.

In the hardy garden the Scylla and Charybdis of spring lies between the keeping of things too warm and uncovering prematurely.

April 10. A sullen week of hope deferred. Evan has been on a little journey. How changed the house is when the personality that pervades its every corner is withdrawn! Each one feels it, the maids and dogs alike. Father even is restless, having come from years of lacking it to lean on male companionship; and I—I fully understand why in old times, when the knight went forth, his lady, feeling too cross for general society, betook herself to a tower. There she alternately gazed at and polished his second best shield until trumpets sounding and the drawbridge falling announced his return, when, rushing down, she fell into his embrace, unclasped his armor, and kneeling, relieved him of his sword.

Of course now there is no drawbridge, the door opens easily, the dogs replace the trumpets, and very well do Bugle and Tally-ho imitate them. Evan sets down his suitcase unassisted, but the embrace remains and all the gladness.

April 15. The first hyacinths, daffodils at their height, and the Russian violets by the Mother Tree a bed of glorious velvet bloom.

To-day we filled an alcove between two snowball bushes in the bed of the long walk, thick with budded pansy plants and tufts of English daisies. What a delicate birch odor the pansies have!

April 18. Early tulips ablaze. All the narcissi out except the polyanthus with its clustered blossoms, and the poeas, with the lovely pheasant's eye. The hardy plants are now tufting the long beds with many shades of green. Forsythia is in golden glory. The scarlet quince at full, and the country-side white and pink with peach and cherry blossoms.

May 1. At last the Garden of Dreams has awaked. It is! After the healthful winter of snow the whole land is a-bloom. All the bulbs are out except the parrot tulips. Down by the spring hole in the wild garden the marsh cowslips are heavy with gold, and the same color is swept across the pastures by the dandelions. Is it not all my garden? All the cultivated and the wild, every flower and fern in the wood and open as well; for not only what I plant is mine, but also everything that I enjoy. And the birds, too, do they not belong to me through the loving of them? Though they must not know it; even the thought of being possessed might mar their liberty.

Evan found his primroses yesterday morning, one tuft showing half a dozen blossoms. When I saw his face as he called me to him, holding them in his hand, I realized that after all it is the little things of life that count, for the primrose was not only precious in itself, but for all it stood for.

I was thinking this morning as I watched the bluebirds flitting about their knot-hole in the apple tree, heard the meadow-larks down in the pasture, the flicker laughing in the wood lot, the robins in the spruces, and the jolly song-sparrow almost by my elbow, that the important garden birds are like the flowers in number. How few comparatively of the hundreds listed in the ornithologies we can know well enough to call garden companions, even if the residents of the wood lot and home woods be counted in.

Many come and go, travelling beyond us. We hear a strange note and see a flutter of unusual feathers. We may call them by name; but like the flowers unsuited to the garden, they are not of our world. A list of twenty-five would cover the confidentially intimate, of fifty the really tangible.

(To be Continued)

MARKETS

Last week was eventful in wheat trading. Although Saturday's close was less than two cents below the previous week end close, the situation was appreciably weaker. The high point was reached Monday when July option reached 1.02 $\frac{1}{4}$. Since that the situation has gradually eased off. The closing was very quiet, and decidedly bearish. In the earlier portion of the week prices were buoyed up by adverse crop reports from many parts of the United States. The weather there was very hot and dry, but the government reports on Wednesday showed the situation considerably relieved. Rain and cooler weather were reported. The crop of winter wheat and spring wheat is being harvested in the southern States. This has a bearish effect on the market. Oats are holding steady, and keep working to a higher level. Barley is showing more activity of late. There has been quite a reaction in barley across the line. Chicago closing Saturday at 65c. to 97c. Business was reported in Winnipeg at 60 cents for No. 3 barley.

High as have been livestock prices for some time last week saw still further advances. Good cattle sold as high as \$7.00, and hogs at slightly better. It is evident therefore that there is money in livestock raising. An interesting feature was the shipment of several car-loads of fat cattle from Toronto to Vancouver. These animals were bought in the prairie provinces last fall and fed on Ontario farms during the winter.

GRAIN

James Richardson & Sons, under date of June 8, say: The pendulum swung a little lower in the various wheat centres to-day. The trading was comparatively light for the greater part of the Winnipeg session. There was no very pronounced operating one way or the other. The Canadian West seems to be getting another general rainfall. A good deal of interest was exhibited in the estimate of the American government for June, which report came out to-day. It shows an increase of about one million acres under crop in spring wheat and over two million more under crop in winter wheat, as compared with last season. The outlook for spring wheat is certainly of a very healthy character. American clearances are reported as equal to 90,000 bushels of wheat. There was a good deal stronger

sentiment in oat options. Particularly keen demand developed for Extra 1 Feed and lower grades and some good business was reported. No trading was reported in barley or flax in Winnipeg to-day.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS		
	Wheat—This year.	Last year.
1 Hard ...	3,297.20	32,312.20
1 Nor. ...	676,907.10	1,614,992.00
2 Nor. ...	385,101.50	1,151,911.00
3 Nor. ...	532,373.40	209,793.20
No. 4 ...	237,567.50	223,634.40
No. 5 ...	114,355.10	37,762.20
Other grades .	470,899.10	704,136.10
Last week	2,920,572.20	3,994,741.50
Previous "	3,717,196.20	4,532,501.90
Decrease .	796,624.00	557,661.40
Shipments this year ...	1,346,838	
" last " ...	1,059,659	
Oats ...	4,111,532	3,341,891
Barley ...	193,169	512,571
Flax ...	176,419	190,906
Shipments	Oats. Barley. Flax.	
	946,529	11,098 924,686

F. O. Fowler, secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, estimates the acreage under crop in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta on June 1 as follows:

1910.		
	Wheat	8,433,200 acres.
Oats	4,331,500	"
Barley	1,010,190	"
Flax	455,650	"

1911.		
	9,788,800 acres.	15.8% Increase.
4,504,760 "	4 %	"
1,121,230 "	12 %	"
637,910 "	40 %	"

The situation of 1910 wheat and oat crop on June 5th, was—

	Wheat inspected to date.	75,250,000 Bus.
In transit not inspected	450,000	"
In store at country points	5,500,000	"
Marketed at Winnipeg	150,000	"
Total marketed to date	81,350,000	"
Last year	91,895,500	"
In farmers' hands to market	4,150,000	Bus.

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
July	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	90	89	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89	87 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oats—						
July	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$
Flax—						
July	220	200	220	220	220	220

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor.	99	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 Nor.	96	95	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	95	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 Nor.	93	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		92	92	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 4'	87	87	87	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 5.	78	78	79	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 6.	73	75	75	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feed.	63	63	63	62	62	61
Oats—						
No. 2.C. W.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	37	36 $\frac{1}{2}$

AMERICAN WHEAT OPTIONS

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
July	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
December	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minneapolis—						
July	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	94
September	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
New York—						
July	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duluth—						
July	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	97	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$

DULUTH FLAX

	July	235	235	235	235	234	233
September		200	195	194	193	191	190
October		195	190	189	187	184	183

Allow for country mills	6,000,000 Bus.
Used for seed and feed	20,000,000 "
Total crop	111,500,000 "
Last year	118,995,500 "
Oats inspected to date	18,661,000 Bus.
Oats in farmers' hands to market	3,215,000 "
Oats in store at country points	2,500,000 "

handy weight hogs. Roughs and stags are liberally docked. The demand for choice hogs is good and we do not look for much change next week unless the receipts continue heavy, which is not probable.

Veals have been plentiful, yet the outlet has been good. Choice veals are selling from \$5.50 to \$6.50; common and heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.25. The majority of the sheep here this week have come direct to the packers from South St. Paul.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Steers and heifers, choice, 1,200 lbs. and over	\$6.25 to \$6.75

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Pat Burns---Cattle King

Western Canada can boast of many men who are appreciated by writers in the East. Toronto Saturday Night has devoted space for some weeks to giving particulars about millionaires in Canada. The issue of May 13 contains the following written by Forbes Sutherland, about Pat Burns, whose name is familiar to every man in the Canadian West who has sold a steer:

The East is not the only place that millionaires come from. Out West they have them too, and it does not take long for the West to sprout them either. As a matter of fact when a man commences to amass wealth in the prairie provinces he does it like all his daily chores—in a hurry.

Pat Burns, of Calgary, is one of these. It is less than fifteen years since Pat acquired his first large stake. To-day he is a millionaire many times over, the biggest man, heart, soul and bank account between Winnipeg and the coast. Money makes sordid discussion as a rule, but let's, just for fun, see how he got it.

First of all, who is Pat Burns? You don't know Pat in the East, not at least as he should be known, and as the West knows him, for Pat is a typical Westerner and shy on publicity. Pat Burns is the cattle king, not baron nor lord, but king. For he is the last of them and stands alone. He owns more cattle than you can count, more grazing land than your eye can see across. While others like the Cochrane, the Circle, the Waldron and the Hull ranches have been forced to the mountains and post belt by the strings of barbed wire and the homesteaders' invasions, Pat has hung on. He's hanging on still and he's so firmly entrenched now that he's good for another hundred years at least.

Although Mr. Burns is typically a Westerner he has not always lived on the prairie. He hails originally from the district where millionaires are made, namely Kirkfield, Ontario. Sir Donald Mann and James Ross come from there. Sir William Mackenzie was a school chum. In his own words, when asked if he knew the president of the Canadian Northern: "Know him? Yes, sir, I know him. We 'rastled in our night shirts."

That was during the school boy days. They were short days for Burns, because his father was a farmer and needed the lad to help him. At the age of eleven he had made his first business transaction. It was a cattle trade for his father and he made a profit.

With the opening up of the West Burns trekked to Manitoba, where he homesteaded. Strangely enough William Mackenzie came along shortly afterwards surveying the Canadian Northern line. What did he do but drive a stake into the corner of Pat's quarter section and call it a station. Pat sold out and went to Brandon. Here he commenced in earnest the vocation he had proved so handy at as a lad, cattle trading.

But the real West called and kept calling. He saw the country and its possibilities coming, and in 1889 moved to Calgary. The Kootenays were just beginning to open up then, settlers and miners were pouring in, and beef was scarce. He embraced the opportunity and sent in a small bunch of cattle by the Arrow Lakes. It was the foundation of a trade which to-day supports seventy-six distributing houses and retail stores throughout Alberta and British Columbia.

Those were the days when Southern Alberta, from the Red Deer river to the Montana border, was essentially a cattle raising country. There were no settlers and no fences, and the cattle roamed at their own sweet will over hundreds and hundreds of square miles. Spring and fall round-ups were held, at which the various bunches belonging to the different ranches were separated, and the new stock branded with the owner's registered brand. Pat rode the ranges with his punchers and herders. He was a thick-set, stocky, broad-shouldered young man and a mighty hard rider. You can hear the story around Calgary yet of how Pat's horse stepped in a gopher hole, loping across the prairie, and threw him. Both wrists were broken and he was alone.

Despite the anguish and terrible pain, he caught his pony, mounted, and rode eighteen miles to a doctor.

Some ascribe Mr. Burns' success to the fact that he is a keen judge of steers and of men. Others say it is his absolute honesty and fair dealing. His word is his bond. Even to-day, with millions at his back, he pays spot cash. He has almost been known to refuse a meal which has been ordered from the butcher or the grocer and not paid for. It is an iron-bound rule in his office that everything, even a short telegram, shall be prepaid. Pat Burns runs no bills.

* * *

But ask Pat himself for the secret of his success. "Oh, I know a good steer and an honest man when I see one, I suppose," he will say laconically. Then, if you can get a little closer to his big heart, and it is not hard to get close to this great, noble Irishman, he will whisper: "Thrift." That's the secret of it. He has saved his money.

Out at the Burns stockyards, in the suburbs of Calgary, the other day, a band of scrawny, battered, bruised and lame cattle were being unloaded from a Canadian Pacific car and driven limping into a large pen. It was shortly after the bitter weather the West experienced at the end of January and beginning of February. The cattle were a bunch of "drifters." That is to say they had been caught in a storm, had stampeded, broken away from the main herd and the range riders and drifted before the wind, numbed and demoralized. A large coule stopped them. Some of them fell over the steep bank and were killed. Others stood half conscious at the brink and froze. Some two hundred found a way to the bottom and shelter. It is a strange trait of a steer's nature that, after he has "drifted," he loses all the sense of responsibility he ever had and neglects to feed. A passing Indian recognized the "N.H." brand, whipped up his cayuse, and sent word to the main camp of the Burns outfit. Now cowpunchers, as a rule, are inclined to let "drifters" look after themselves, for once they have finished drifting there is not much worth looking after. Pat Burns is different. As soon as he heard of it he ordered out his riders, had the bunch rounded up near the railway, and brought them into Calgary. He will feed them back to life for the rest of the winter and they will make just as good beef in the spring, if not better, as the herds that have wintered on the prairie. It's just a little thrift.

Although Mr. Burns does not pose as being either a student or a critic of the classics, he has a great admiration for any man possessed of education. "An education is an easy load for any man to carry," is the way he himself puts it. Some people in the East may remember a banquet which was given in Toronto a year or so ago by the Western undergraduates of Toronto University. President Falconer presided and Mr. Burns, who was visiting in the East, was invited as a guest of honor. After the president and several others had spoken, Mr. Burns was called upon. He rose and hesitated. Then he said: "Youse boys don't know what yer got here." He meant education—something they had which it was too late for him to get. The tears stood in his eyes as he said it. Mr. Burns is illiterate and he makes no bones about it. Still his signature, scrawled in a heavy hand at the bottom of a cheque, stands for more in the financial and banking world than all the educationists in the country rolled into one. He misses the advantages an early training might have brought him, of course, but his business acumen is in no way impaired. In fact, what he has lost in "book learning" he has made up for with a naturally keen intellect and a finely balanced judgment.

* * *

There was one trip which Pat Burns took over into the mountains of British Columbia which will ever be memorable to him. It was customary for him to go over loaded and come back empty, as the freighters say. This time he was loaded both ways. He brought steers for beef for the miners and carried back a bride for himself. She was Miss

Eileen Ellis, of Penticton, B. C., the daughter of an old-timer, one of the first English settlers to take up land in the valleys of the mountains. Mrs. Burns was educated in England and trained to be a nurse, and is one of the most graciously hospitable women one could meet anywhere. Pat hasn't got through yet wondering how he caught her. When vice-royalty, titled gentry or famous men of either party stop off at Calgary it is Mrs. Burns who does the honors. Other citizens and citizenesses of the cow town step aside naturally. With her large touring car, beautiful home, horses and servants she is quite equal to the occasion. Pat admires from a distance, and his smile shows contentment. Unlike many wealthy people we often hear about, Mr. Burns' home life is a paradise. He has one child, a son about five years old, who, eventually will be one of the richest kids in Canada. The vast herds, the grazing lands, the packing plants at Calgary and Vancouver, the seventy-six stores in the mountains, the large blocks of real estate, and above all a fair name and a fat bank account will be his.

Pat does not dabble in politics. He is vice-president of the Liberal Association of Calgary to be sure, but he has his mind on his business most of the time and has little thought for anything else. In fact he has no hobbies, no recreations, outside of his office and

his home, unless, perhaps, one might call charity a hobby. The day before Christmas last year he drew five hundred dollars in bills from the cashier. Before he had left the gate of his own stockyards he had given away half of it, and he was going into town for the express purpose of spending it on one particular object.

Mr. Burns is a man whose policy it is to act for the good of the country as a whole, rather than for the benefit of his business alone. He has always believed that, in thus looking at things, his business will eventually prosper all the more. In this he has been right. He supports the country. In the past he tried to encourage the few settlers to conserve their cattle. To-day, he preaches to the homesteaders, telling them to keep a bunch of cattle besides tilling the soil. A bad year for crops will come, he says, and the little bunch of cattle will be a mighty nice thing to fall back upon.

For this, and for many other things, the West loves Pat. And Pat loves the West and the people in it, and if you don't believe it just go out there and get a grip from that sturdy right hand of his and look in his face. You will see honesty of purpose, wise and generous living, purity of thought and life writ there in large letters.

Field Notes

WINNIPEG HORSE SHOW

Last week "society" and other individuals who do not care to be classed as such spent the evenings and Friday and Saturday afternoons admiring as fine horse flesh as can be found in America. The occasion was the seventh annual Winnipeg Horse Show. It is only necessary to give names of a few of the exhibitors in order to show that the horses were of the right type—D. C. Cameron, A. M. Nanton, Hugh Sutherland, the Misses Chipman and Miss Della Lemon, all of Winnipeg and F. C. Lowes of Calgary. The judges were Alex. Galbraith, of DeKalb, Ill.; John McE. Bowman and F. M. Ware of New York; Dr. J. A. Sinclair, of Cannington, Ont., and Richard P. McGrann, of Lancaster, Penn. Chas. W. Graham, the manager and secretary, had things in good shape, and the programmes of the different performances were carried off pretty well on schedule.

As usual, keenest competition was found in the harness classes. Cameron, Sutherland and Nanton had the Lowe's string to compete against again, as they had a year ago—and there were new judges. With several horses, each costing into the thousands of dollars in cold cash, the placing was interesting. But there were enough classes in which the same horses could be shown under different requirements as to appointments and performance to allow each of the big guns to get a fairly good share of the honors. W. I. Elder and Trotter & Trotter, of Brandon, also had some creditable entries. When all was over Lowes was credited with 13 wins, D. C. Cameron with 11 and The Misses Chipman with 9. Lowes' Lady Tuck was pronounced grand champion of the show. She is a trim specimen, almost perfect in action, and was driven by a master hand. The same owner also had a popular entry in Calgary Lass, winner of the jumping contest, clearing 6 feet. D. C. Cameron, with Lintoll, won the cup for single heavy harness over 15 hands 3. Hugh Sutherland, in pairs 15 hands 3 and over, won with Sirdar and Senator. D. C. Cameron won the tandem with Laamond and Lancelot. Hugh Sutherland had best four-in-hands in Lord and Lady Baltimore, Sirdar and Senator. Best park tandem went to F. C. Lowes, on Lord and Lady Tuck. The same pair won in harness pair, 15 hands to 15 hands 3.

There was neither serious competition nor keen interest in the heavy draft classes. In heavy delivery, Gor-

don Ironsides & Fares stood first; Carson Hygienic Dairy, second, and Crescent Creamery, third.

MORE FOR SPLIT-LOG DRAG

At a meeting of the Manitoba Good Roads Association, held on Friday last, it was decided that a split-log drag competition should be held again this year. The association offers \$100 in prizes, and donations from other sources are anticipated. The length this year will be two miles, and the regulations call for it being located within ten miles of Winnipeg.

A committee also was appointed to make arrangements for the big convention which is to be held in Brandon during the week of the summer fair. In future the annual meeting of the association will be held the third Wednesday in January.

BULLETIN ON ALFALFA

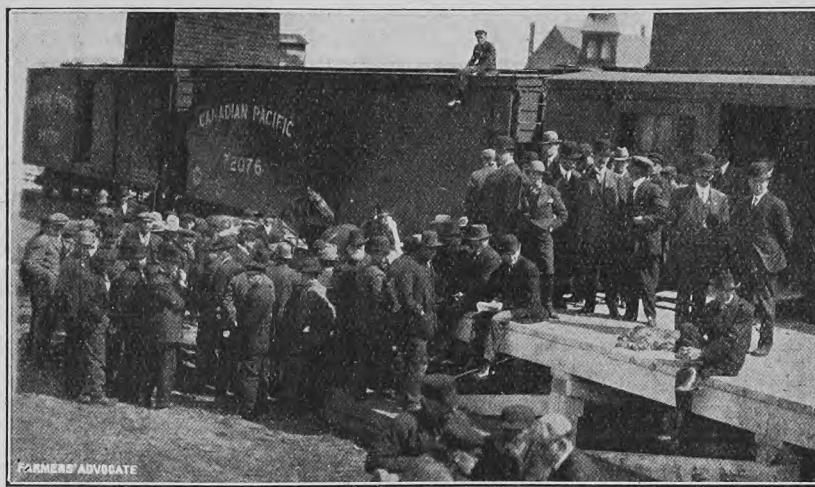
Alfalfa in Saskatchewan and the Alfalfa Growing Competition, by F. Hedley Auld and John Brachen, of the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, is the latest bulletin on this subject issued by the department of agriculture, Saskatchewan. It can be procured by applying to the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon. Part I. gives full details of the alfalfa growing competition, instructions for entering, its conditions and aims. August 1st, 1912, is the day set for closing entries and judging of the fields will take place in the summer of 1914, when \$6,300 will be distributed in prizes.

Part II. of the bulletin deals with the culture of alfalfa suitable to conditions in Saskatchewan. The preparation of the seed-bed, procuring of the proper strain and quality of seed, seeding and care of the crop; are all carefully treated upon in this section.

Besides being freely illustrated, the bulletin contains a map showing the points where alfalfa has been grown with success in Saskatchewan. These points, over thirty in number, are scattered throughout the whole province and are found as far north as Prince Albert, demonstrating that alfalfa, "the queen of forage crops," can be successfully grown anywhere in the province. Every farmer in the West should get a copy of this bulletin.

FOR CLEAN, PURE MILK

A few weeks ago the health authorities of Winnipeg brought their campaign to a fairly good climax by announcing that herds from which milk came must be freed of the dread disease—tuberculosis. The milk producers have since been busy working



Crowds at Boissevain While the M.A.C. Special Was in Town. E. W. Jones, Assistant in the Livestock Department at the College, is Giving a Talk and Demonstration on Horses and Horse Improvement

out a plan to suit all concerned. They express a desire to assist in ridding their herds of cows that are found to react to the tuberculin test, but naturally want some compensation.

Following is the report presented last week by the solicitor for the men who own the cows :

"Dairymen in general are in favor of the effort being made by the city health department to enforce cleanliness and healthful conditions in all dairies supplying milk to the city, except the tuberculin test, and object to that only on the ground of the loss which will be entailed if they are compelled to get rid of all their cows which will not stand the test.

"If the tuberculin test is made compulsory in order to secure a license and they are compelled to dispose of the cows which will not pass this test, they ask for the following concessions :

"1. That all cows be tested by a certified veterinary surgeon.

"2. That such test be made at city's expense.

"3. That all cows passing such test be tagged in left ear with date when tested.

"4. That the city take over all condemned cattle.

"5. That the city make compensation for all condemned cows at actual market value.

"6. That the city establish a central depot or market from which dairymen may obtain fresh, certified cows.

"7. That a qualified veterinary surgeon be maintained at the city's expense, whose services shall be at the disposal of the dairymen.

"As an alternative to the compulsory tuberculin test, subject to the foregoing conditions, the dairymen ask that the city establish a central pasteurizing depot, whereat the dairymen may have their milk pasteurized at a nominal charge."

The solicitor gave it as his private opinion that once the herds were clean the compensation clause would not be demanded by the milkmen, if clauses 1, 2, 3 and 6 were carried out by the city.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS AT O.A.C.

The results of the fourth year examinations in the Ontario Agricultural College have just been announced. The following students will receive the degree of Bachelor of Science of Agriculture, through the University of Toronto, with which the Agricultural College is affiliated: R. Austin, A. C. Baker, A. W. Baker, M. N. Baldwin, C. W. Buchanan, F. M. Clement, R. B. Coglon, P. C. Dempsey, H. A. Dorrance, P. A. Fisher, P. E. French, A. J. Galbraith, C. A. Galbraith, S. H. Gandier, D. W. Gordon, I. B. Henderson, M. C. Herner, E. W. Huntley, E. S. Hopkins, E. A. Howes, A. Hutchinson, V. King, B. H. Landels, P. E. Light, W. V. Longley, C. Main, F. N. Marcellus, H. A. McAleer, N. C. McKay, H. W. F. Newhall, R. C. Packard, G. S. Peart, W. H. Porter, H. K. Revell, W. H. Robertson, W. A. Ross, R. L. Rutherford, W. R. M. Scott, R. J. R. Shorthill, J. E. Smith, J. R. Spry, J. C. Steckley, R. G. Thomson, W. Toole, H. Wearne, H. B. Webster, and I. B. Whale.

Three of the successful students are Western men: R. R. Coglon, of Coutts,

Alta; P. E. French, of Vernon, B. C., and R. G. Thomson, of Boham, Sask. Mr. Thomson has joined the editorial staff of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and will speak to its readers chiefly through the livestock pages.

MILK AND CREAM

Valuable information is contained in the bulletin, "Care of Milk and Cream," recently published by Prof. J. W. Mitchell, of the Manitoba Agricultural College. It has been carefully prepared in a simple, concise form, and as free from many scientific expressions not readily understood by the average reader. As Prof. Mitchell has made a careful study of dairy conditions in the West, he can be looked upon as an authority on this subject. There are suggestions dealing with milk from the cow to the finished product. Care and kind of pails to use; shipping milk or cream to creameries; care of cream cans; contents of cream and butter are dealt with in a manner to interest all who are in the dairy business, whether on a large or small scale.

Copies of the bulletin can be obtained by applying for bulletin, "Care of Milk and Cream," to Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

M. A. C. SPECIAL

The Manitoba Agricultural College "Special" continues on its successful run. The farmers have undoubtedly recognized the value and importance of this "Special" and are turning out in large numbers to attend the lectures and demonstrations as the train advances on its month's run. The lectures and demonstrations in livestock weeds, field crops and cultivation, dairying, domestic science and gardening are the strong features of the work. However, special lectures and demonstrations are given by different members of the staff travelling with the train.

Principal Black is giving a series of short talks on the importance of improved farm methods, pointing out the added interest and pleasure as well as increased profits that would be received by applying scientific methods to the farm and farm home. He emphasizes the course in agriculture given to all Normal graduates at the Agricultural College, that the teachers may be in a

better position to interest the children in farm practices, weed identification and weed eradication. Education, he has pointed out, fits men and women to better appreciate their work, to live better and happier lives and to accomplish more easily their everyday labors.

Special interest is taken in the talks of Mrs. Cooper of Treesbank, on poultry. \$1,025 from 100 hens is Mrs. Cooper's profit for last year on her fancy-bred poultry, which she believes is more profitable than the dressed poultry or egg business. Does it pay to use incubators? What care do they require and what will we feed our young chicks? are some of the questions that Mrs. Cooper is called upon to answer.

Mr. Hales, of Brandon, and Deputy Minister J. J. Golden are travelling with the train and address the school children at different points on birds and nature.

AGRICULTURAL APPOINTMENTS IN ONTARIO

This year the Ontario Department of Agriculture has appointed ten graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College to the positions of district representatives. Fifteen counties have now permanent agricultural offices, and are equipped with trained men who will take charge of certain demonstration work, such as farm drainage, orchard improvement, field crops, livestock judging and institute work. They will also teach agriculture in the high schools. The permanent appointments are: H. A. Dorrance, to Orangeville, Dufferin county; F. M. Clement, to Dutton, Elgin county; H. C. Duff, to Markdale, Grey county; J. E. Smith, to Simcoe, Norfolk county; W. E. Edwards, to Newmarket, York county, and E. S. Hopkins, to Norwood, Peterboro' county. One other permanent appointment is to be made in New Liskeard.

In addition to these four appointments are being made for the summer to northern Ontario, as follows: A. S. Smith, to Sault Ste Marie; G. W. Collins, to Fort William; K. Stairs, to Huntsville, and P. C. Dempsey, to Gore Bay. These specialists will take charge of short demonstrations throughout the summer and conduct institute work.

ONTARIO FINISHED STEERS FOR VANCOUVER

The feature of the week at the stockyards, Winnipeg, has been the shipment of prime beef steers, consisting of 23 carloads that stopped over to feed on their way from Toronto to Vancouver. This trainload consisted largely of steers that were shipped from the West to Ontario, as feeders and were finished on Ontario farms. Now they are passing back over some thousands of miles through the farms where they were reared, to be sold in Vancouver, at \$7.75 to \$8.00. This shipment is the result of the West selling itself short of feeding cattle last fall, and will doubtless be a surprise to the farmers and stockmen of the West.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Carrie Nation died at Leavenworth, Kansas, on June 9. She had been ill for several months.

* * *

Chicago has discovered an "arson

trust" in its midst, the same being a group of men who collected in advance, or out of the insurance money, their fee for setting fire to buildings.

* * *

Two boys, named Winter and Helgeson, were drowned in a slough at Prince Albert.

* * *

By next fall Canada will be using five and ten dollar gold pieces coined in the mint at Ottawa.

* * *

Ten tons of impure food were seized and destroyed in Winnipeg by the health inspector during May. Considerable light-weight bread was seized also and sent to public institutions in the city.

* * *

Another find of diamonds has been made in British Columbia in the Lillooet district, and also one in Lake Megantic county, Quebec.

* * *

At the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held in Ottawa, in response to a lament over the dearth of young ministers, Principal Patrick, of Manitoba College, said that better salaries must be paid or men could not enter the ministry and live.

* * *

A very serious earthquake took place in Mexico City and surrounding country. The death list will run into the thousand, including fifty soldiers in the ancient fort of San Casma. The shock was plainly registered on the seismograph at St. Boniface, Man.

* * *

Mistaking a reef for a school of fish the captain of the Taboma ran his ship on the rocks near the isthmus of Panama and twenty-three were drowned.

* * *

At the Imperial Conference now in session in London, England, Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved that the dominions be given power to withdraw from treaties made by the home government without impairing the treaty as far as it concerns the rest of the empire.

* * *

Chinese immigration into Canada and the collection of the poll tax is now in the hands of the immigration department instead of the trade and commerce department.

* * *

Claims amounting to more than two and a half million dollars are being filed against the province of Alberta in connection with the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, while the province is suing the Royal Bank for six million of the railway's funds deposited in it.

* * *

Strike sympathizers in Vancouver beat up a non-union foreman and his helper with pieces of scantling and seriously injured them, the helper being rendered unconscious.

* * *

Capt. Sears, on trial for manslaughter in connection with the foundering of the steamer Iroquois off the British Columbia coast, when twenty lives were lost, has been acquitted.

* * *

After a day's discussion it was decided in the Presbyterian Assembly



While the Agricultural Special Train Was at Boissevain the School Children Listened to J. J. Golden, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, Talking on Birds.

READY MADE ORCHARDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Perfectly level. Planted to apple trees, per \$200.00 acre. \$10.00 per acre down, and \$1.50 per acre per month. Write for particulars to

BEATON & VEZINA

AGENTS FOR WHATSHAN VALLEY FRUIT FARMS.

Olds Realty Co. (H. A. Samis, Manager), Olds, Alta.
Charles Taylor, 1 Tempest Block, 1st St. East, Calgary, Alta.

Hetherington & Armstrong, Room 3, Cristall Block, 42 Jasper St., Edmonton, Alta.

Rufus Smith Land Co., Rooms 4 and 5, Ellis Block, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Coupl & Co., Rooms 11 and 12, McIvor Block, Regina, Sask.

Mr. W. Last, Stonewall, Man.

Chas. A. Bodie & Co., 614 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B. C.

Needles, B. C.

Canadian Industrial Exhibition opens, with a bunch of choice Clydesdale females and perhaps a young stallion.

McKirdy Brothers have three fine colts from their stallion, Show King. They are Show Queen, a three-year-old, first at Winnipeg last year and the year before; Royal Princess, a full sister a year younger, and a yearling stallion out of Lady Gartly, by Woodend Gartly. This youngster is a dandy and will be heard from at the fairs.

resistance. When working on soft land lameness is scarcely noticeable, but on the road or the prairie she extends it more forward by several inches than the other and slightly outwards, trashes, and frequently gives a very short step with it, at the same time knuckling over at the fetlock and putting weight on toe. Can you give cause and suggest remedy?

W. L.

Ans.—The lameness may be due to an occult spavin—a diseased condition of the hock, where there are no external or visible manifestations. However, before adopting any treatment we advise you to have a good veterinary surgeon examine the leg. He may be able to locate the source of the trouble. But if there is no veterinarian near you, it might be advisable to apply a blister to the inner side of the hock joint. Clip off the hair with a pair of clippers, then rub in the following blistering ointment with the hand for twenty minutes: Biniodide of mercury, 2 drams; powdered cantharides, 2 drams; vaseline, 3 ounces. Mix well. Tie her head up so that she cannot lie down for forty-eight hours. Then wash off the blister with warm water and soap; then smear the part with vaseline and repeat vaseline every three days. When the blister is washed off let her head down. Keep her in the stable for two weeks, then turn her out on pasture.

QUESTIONS : and ANSWERS

VETERINARY

Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our columns by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details and symptoms must be clearly stated and on only one side of the paper. Full name and address of the writer must accompany each query, as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required for publication, when a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

A MARE QUESTION

I bred a mare last summer but did not think she was with foal. I took her away this spring and had the groom open her up. He said the mouth of the womb was all gummed up, and that he opened it up. He put the horse on her. The next night she had a foal eight months gone. Who was to blame? He claims to be a first class man and has handled a stallion for five years. He now threatens to take the law on me because I found fault with him for not finding the mare with foal. Please give your opinion of this. Who was to blame, if anybody?—C. J. A.

Ans.—The fixing of the blame or responsibility for the abortion is purely a legal matter. We could not do that. But one thing is certain, that is, if the mare had not been interfered with by either the groom or horse, she would in all probability have carried her foal full term. It is not always possible to tell if a mare is or is not with foal from external appearances even by the skilled veterinarian, much less the average horseman. To the veterinarian the fact of the womb being tightly closed would cause him to suspect the mare to be pregnant.

COLT'S BLOOD OUT OF ORDER

I have a three-year-old trotter which I am about to break to harness. He has been running out on the range all winter, and when I got him about two weeks ago he had warbles; also a very small lump on the top of the lash bone at the back of the saddle. When the warbles were all gone as I thought, I rode him twice. The first time it didn't effect his back, but the next time this lump on the lash bone swelled up about the size of an egg. I have bathed it with hot water on and off for about a week. It is not gone away. What do you think is the cause of it, and what will be the best to do with it?—OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The colt's blood is out of order, which is the cause of the nodules on his body. The large one on his back should be well fomented with warm water several times a day until it is soft enough to lance. After it has been lanced and the matter allowed to escape, thoroughly cleanse the cavity by syringing it out well with creolin, a tablespoonful to a pint of boiled water which has been allowed to cool. Flush out well three times a day until it has healed. Keep the saddle off the part until it is quite well. For internal medication give a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution in his drinking water morning and evening.

MAY BE OCCULT SPAVIN

Have an aged mare lame in near hind leg. No visible swellings; no heat, and not tender to the touch anywhere. Almost invariably stands with it well forward, with the toe down. Has difficulty in standing over. For a few rods after coming out of barn seems unable to put weight on it, and does not allow it to go behind the other leg. I can pick it up and bend it any way without

A HORSE POINTS HIS FEET

Young horse, when resting, appears to stand with one foot forward and at the same time rests opposite hind foot, and then changes to opposite position. He has a good-sized, well shaped foot. I can't find any inflammation; no lameness when walking or trotting; no sign of corns. Please advise.—T. W.

Ans.—Pointing usually denotes trouble brewing, in the form of lameness from some foot trouble, but there are horses that acquire the habit of resting two feet at a time, one fore and the opposite hind one, and yet the animal is perfectly sound. This may be so in your case. If possible keep loose in a roomy box stall. He may then in time get over the habit.

LARGE KNEE SPAVIN—HORSES CHOKE WHILE EATING OATS

1. A mare twelve years old had six years ago an enlargement about the size of an egg on the knee. Since then it has got gradually larger, until now the knee is several times its natural size. Two years ago I blistered heavily, but that did not appear to stop the enlargement. She uses the leg when walking, but when running holds it up and goes on three legs. Have not worked her for a long while. She is in foal. The swelling extends about three inches below and three above the knee. It feels hard and bony, and appears to hurt when touched. Is there anything I can do to stop the growth, or will it ultimately kill her?

2. What do you advise for horses taken with choking spasms when eating oats?—E. C. S.

Ans. 1.—Nothing can be done to relieve the condition of your mare's knee. She is totally unfit for work, but may raise colts.

2. Get the teeth of your horses seen to. The cause of the choking is likely due to some defective condition of their molars.

BOILS ON SHOULDER

Have four horses which have quite a number of boils on their shoulders; some break open, but others are blind. The horses have been fed on ground oats and clean hay. Their collars fit well and they receive good water. They are worked hard, but receive good care. What change of food and what treatment should I give for the trouble?—S. H. F.

Ans.—Keep the collar clean by scrubbing with soap and hot water; expose to the sun until dry. This can be done every evening after work, if the collar is leather lined. If felt lined it is more difficult, but it must be kept clean. Also bathe the shoulders with cold water, in which alum has been dissolved—an ounce of alum to two quarts of cold water—soon after the horse has returned to the stable from work, noon

Okanagan Valley

Deer Park Fruit Lands

ENDERBY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

20 acre lots, cleared ready to plant, on the benches near Enderby. School, Public Hall and Post Office all close. First class fruit and vegetable land.

Apply to **GEO PACKHAM, ENDERBY, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

to separate Queen's University at Kingston from the church and to remove all denominational restrictions.

New Westminster exhibition. Few Clydesdales of the same merit have been sold in Alberta, and the Alberta purchasers will no doubt find themselves justified in paying long prices for animals of such superb quality and breeding. James Smith, recent salesman for Galbraith Bros., and a well known horseman, is responsible for bringing these two high class horses to Alberta.

AMONG NAPINKA BREEDERS

Napinka breeders are very enthusiastic over livestock prospects and are working for a higher standard in pure-bred stock by holding their best for breeding purposes and importing improved stock.

J. McKirdy and J. Burnett are in the old country at present purchasing pure-bred Clydesdales to add to their stables.

A. D. MacDonald, of Sunnyside Farm, breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, has just put at the head of his herd Roan Marquis, a fine, low-set, growthy animal purchased from W. H. English, of Harding, at the Brandon sale. He has a very large stock of Yorkshires in his pens and fields at present. Most of them have just been weaned and are stretching out into that long, deep type that is the standard for the bacon hog. He reports a large sale to Saskatchewan and Alberta.

W. N. Crowell, of Maple Leaf Farm, turned his young Shorthorns out to pasture the first of the month. These are in fine spring condition.

Mr. White, a Clydesdale breeder, had most of his mares and young animals out to pasture and he reports that they are doing nicely.

Andrew MacDonald has some extra fine, growthy Clydesdale colts and is particularly proud of a foal which came the last week of May. He says it is the best yet.

McKIRDY IN SCOTLAND

A recent letter from James McKirdy, of Napinka, announces that his brother will be back from Scotland before the

EXHIBITION NUMBER UNDER WAY

Preparations already well developed for the exhibition number that comes out June 28, include an attractive cover and special articles from Duncan Anderson and E. J. Fream. There will also be given particulars about changes made at Dominion Experimental Farms during the last twelve months.

Livestock men should not neglect to arrange for attractive advertising space for this issue. Although several thousand extra copies will be distributed all over the West during July and August, regular rates prevail. Considering the number and the class of agriculturists the Farmer's Advocate reaches every week, the charge is lower than that of any other publication circulating in the Canadian West.

Write us for particulars, or, better send along copy and a hint as to the space you wish to have it occupy. The sooner we have copy and instructions, the better chance we have to please you in the setting as well as in position. It should pay at least to announce what you will have at the summer's exhibitions.

Insertion is not guaranteed for copy that reaches the office later than the morning mail of June 23. We would like to have it some days earlier.

and evening. For internal medication give in his drinking water three times a day for ten days a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic.

PARTURIENT LAMINITIS — COLT HAS BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS

1. Three-year-old mare foaled May 15th and two days later was very stiff. Could hardly get up or walk. Had a ridge extending from flank to front legs. Seemed to be in great pain when moving. Stood with hind feet well under body. I put bran poultices on feet and gave a tablespoonful of powdered alum. Kept poultices on 24 hours and gave alum three times a day for a week. Is some better now, but is rather lame and stiff yet. Mare had been fed three quarts bran and two quarts ground oats in morning and four quarts oats at night before and after foaling. Was in pasture all the time and had plenty of exercise.

Had another mare foal August 1st last on grass and was affected in exactly the same way, only not so lame. This mare is still too stiff to work. What can be done for these mares?

2. Yearling colt has a wind puff on the inside of each hock. Same colt had swelling on front of both hocks from running over frozen ground, but swelling has entirely disappeared from one hock and nearly so from other. Can these blemishes be permanently removed and how?—R. J. A.

Ans.—1. Both mares had an attack of parturient laminitis—that is founder following foaling. This is a frequent sequel to parturition in the mare and is brought about by the action of certain deleterious substances in the system which tend to set up inflammatory diseases of the various tissues. Alum should not be given internally for any disease, excepting when specially prescribed by a veterinarian. In this disease it was decidedly wrong. The poultices to the feet was good treatment. Nitrate of potash in half-ounce doses twice a day in the drinking water would have had a beneficial effect. We advise you to put flat shoes on the front feet of these mares, with leather pads and tar and oakum dressings, then turn them on pastures that are wet, but not too wet. We would expect the stiffness to pass away in a short time.

2. Colts are frequently affected with swellings of the various synovial membranes, but as a rule the puffs disappear as the colts grow older. It is not usually good practice to interfere with them.

DEATH OF A MARE

The following is a reply to S. A. M. regarding mysterious death of his mare, which was suffering from scratches and died soon after being served by stallion.

Ans.—The symptoms point strongly to an accident of some kind during the act of coition. It may have been as you suggest, but we could not say that it was so. If there had been a rupture of the rectum it would have been easily seen by post-mortem, and in most cases during life. Of course there may have been a general septic condition of the whole system from the scratches. This is quite possible. The symptoms given by you (excepting the straining) would be in keeping with the symptoms of shock from blood poisoning.

SWEENEY

Give me a cure for sweeny. I have heard of several different blisters, but would like to get advice from a reliable source. I have two mares sweenied in both shoulders, which are sunken in considerably. One was sweenied this year and the other last spring. Neither are lame, but they are quite awkward while trotting.—H. C. McC.

Ans.—Sweeny should be treated as soon as noticed; therefore, you may not be very successful in treating the mare sweenied a year ago. Treatment consists in stimulating the flow of blood to the poorly nourished parts, for sweeny is simply a wasting of the muscles of the shoulders. The great nerves of the shoulder are affected, and, in consequence, nutrition is impaired and the muscles waste away.

To cure, give the animal a long rest, blister the shoulder repeatedly, or apply a strong stimulant liniment. Make up a blister of biniodide of mercury, 2

drams; powdered cantharides, 2 drams; lard, 2 ounces. Clip hair from affected parts, and rub blister well in. Tie up horse's head. Wash off in twenty-four hours, and smear with vaseline. Repeat blister in two weeks. Another treatment consists in rubbing the parts twice daily with a stimulant liniment made as follows: Alcohol, 2 fluid ounces; oil of turpentine, 2 fluid ounces; liquor ammonia fortier, 2 fluid ounces; water, 1 pint.

HERNIA OF ABDOMINAL MUSCLES

A mare about ten years old was shipped from Ontario in March of this year. On taking her home from the railway she took an awkward fall in the loose snow, which did not appear to hurt her, but afterwards I noticed her lame when she trotted. This lameness was hard to locate and did not seem to hurt her. She rested no limb while standing and seemed strong and hearty, but when I put her breaking the lameness increased and a swelling came on her belly immediately in front and on the off side of her udder. The lameness is only a stiffness and she drags her fore and hind leg on the off side, the same side as the swelling. The swollen surface is a little larger than the palm of one's hand. No one seems to know what is wrong, but some suggest rupture. Have no veterinarian around here. If this is a rupture would light driving hurt her or even light work, and can anything be done to help her?—K. T. M.

Ans.—We are inclined to think that the swelling is a hernia (rupture) of the abdominal muscles due to the fall. The hernia would account for the stiffness manifested on the affected side. If the mare is given only light slow work the soreness may disappear in time. If the bowel does not become incarcerated in the hernial sack, animals so affected may work and apparently suffer very little if any inconvenience. But, if on the other hand the bowel becomes strangulated serious results may result. We sometimes operate for the relief of hernia, but in the horse the results are not always favorable.

QUESTIONS : and ANSWERS

GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

NOTE FOR DIGGING WELL

If I dig a well for a neighbor and take a lien note, but do not register it, can I collect when the note is due and can I raise money on it from a bank?—ALBERTA READER.

Ans.—A lien note contains a personal contract to pay. Therefore you can collect on that contract when due. Your ability to raise money on this note in bank would depend on whether or not the banker were satisfied that the maker of the note is sufficiently good financially to justify him in advancing the money. We don't see how the lien in the note could be any use in a case of this kind, whether it were registered or not.

ANALYSIS OF WELL WATER

Where should I send well water to have it analyzed? How much do they need and what will be the charge?—K. S. R.

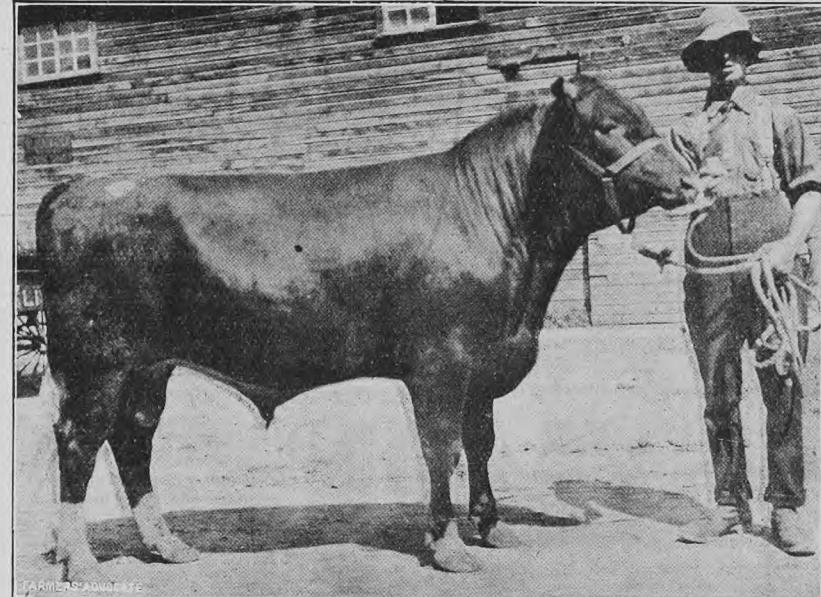
Ans.—Send a sample to Prof. Frank Shutt, Dominion chemist, Ottawa, Ont. For bacterial analysis the full of an 8-ounce bottle is enough. If you want a chemical analysis a quart is required. There is no charge for this work. Be sure to send a proper sample. Wash the bottle or other container as well as the cork thoroughly and scald. Pump from the well for some time before bottling the sample so that you will not send water that has stood for some hours in the pump.

TRADE NOTES

DEEP WELLS

Too little concern is manifested by the average man about the danger of using surface water. Humanity as well as domestic animals need the purest drinking water. In the homes the filter should be used if surface water is the only available drink. To obviate this constant care and trouble every well should be sunk very deep into the earth below the solid rock. It means boring hundreds and sometimes a thousand feet or more, with attendant expense. With proper thought for his family and the domestic animals one should not hesitate to make this wise provision. It is only a plain duty which the true man owes his generation. As a business proposition it adds far more value to real estate than the first cost; and good interest is earned annually on the investment by reason of having the pure water in the interest of health. No better investment of the good returns from business of recent years can be made by the owner of a home than in providing the best of water facilities or in improving on the equipment now used.

The literature of the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., is free to all who will write them for it. Drop a card saying you saw this announcement in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



Gallant Butterfly

The Shorthorn bull that won second in his class at Brandon for A. Cooper and sold to H. Mitchell for \$225.

STOCK GOSSIP

High prices and handsome returns for beef cattle this spring should spur many intelligent farmers to the beef-raising industry. Some, of course, will argue that as soon as they have something worth while to offer, prices will drop. This is not a business way of looking at livestock raising. The man who makes well out of anything is the man who consistently follows it year after year.

SALE OF PUREBRED STOCK AT BRANDON

Following is a list of the contributors, buyers and sale price of the stock at the Brandon sale, a report of which appeared in the issue of June 7th:

Aberdeen-Angus—Charles Lawley, Melita, Master of Melita, to D. Henderson, Oak Lake, at \$65; W. S. Barker & Son, Deloraine, Laird of Mycopic, to J. Turner Carroll, at \$100; R. Curran & Sons, Emerson, Rob Roy of Emerson, at \$65, and Ash Lawn Blackbird, at \$65, to D. Henderson, Oak Lake.

Herefords—Mossom Boyd Co., Prince Albert, Variation 14th, to Simpson Clark, Rounthwaite, at \$150; Stanchion,

to William MacDonald, Fleming, at \$170; Valuation 2nd, to A. E. Philp, Alexander, at \$130; Valencia 2nd, to C. L. Sharp, Carroll, at \$60; Bohemia 5th, to A. Collins, Brandon, at \$60, and Coronia 5th, to H. E. Hills, Brandon, at \$70; W. H. Williamson, Roseland, Prince Albert, to J. R. North, Qu'Appelle, at \$90; James Delvin, Kemnay, Onward H, to A. M. Crandall, Crandall, at \$105; E. F. Dobbyn, Melita, Arthur B. 2nd, to Wm. Graham, Indian Agency, Balcarres, at \$85; Pure Gold, to H. G. Thornton, Brandon, at \$65, and Arthur B 3rd, to D. A. Harper, Hayfield, at \$65; G. H. Gray, Austin, Happy Wilton, to Wm. Graham, at \$95.

Shorthorns—Thos. Hamlin, Beresford, Wonder Lad, to W. W. Donaldson, Brandon, at \$145; W. S. Hatch, Oak Lake, Rover of Prairie Cottage, to Wm. Graham, at \$115; Hampton Hindson, Rapid City, Red Lad, to Wm. Graham, \$100, and Maid of Bluffleigh, to S. J. Boles, Brandon, \$65; Richard Jackson, Hartney, Willowdene Duke, to A. McIntyre, Westbourne, \$150; Robert Little, Nesbitt, Nesbitt Boy, to Wm. Graham, \$115; R. N. Lyons, Roseisle; Crimson Star to W. Borthwick, Oak Lake, at \$80; James Maxwell, Ninga, Lord Glenary, to Wm. Graham, at \$90; Jas. I. Miller, Myrtle, Crimson Lad, to A. McVicar, Otterburne, at \$225, and Roscoe, to S. C. Doran, Brandon, at \$70; A. D. McDonald, Napinka, The Reeve, to Wm. Graham, at \$95; Thos. McGregor, Carberry, Tory, to Wm. Graham, at \$105; Evan McIvor, Routledge, Dainty's Marquis, to T. J. McGill, Buncloody, at \$105; K. McIvor

Virden, McNab, to J. R. North, Qu'Appelle, at \$75; Archibald McLaren, Duke of Carberry, to Wm. Harkness, Hazelwood, at \$150; Red Meteor, to Wm. Graham, at \$125; Prince, to Wm. Evans, Brandon, at \$65, and Chinook, to John McDonald, Oak Lake, at \$65; Donald D. McRae, Brandon; Chief, to J. H. Boles, Brandon, at \$65, and Lord Nelson, to A. R. McLeod, Esterhazy, at \$60; Geo. Oliver, Rounthwaite, Magistrate, to Wm. Graham, at \$130; C. D. Rex, Elkhorn, Baron Saxon, to J. R. Smith, Mayne, at \$60; R. J. Shelton, Elva, Royal Statesman, to Wm. Graham, at \$75; Jos. Stock, Myrtle, Duke of Myrtle, to T. R. Todd, Hillview, at \$65; John Stevenson, Souris, Proud Prince, to Wm. Graham, at \$110; Sir Wm. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Selection to Geo. Allison, Burnbank, at \$180; D. W. Agnew, Douglas, Emperor, to W. W. Donaldson, Brandon, at \$75; H. O. Ayearst, Mount Royal, Crimson Eclipse, to Thos. McGregor, Carberry, at \$65; Crown Prince, at \$60, and Crimson Senator, at \$100, both to Wm. Graham; George Allison, Burnbank, First Choice, to R. Skelton, Elva, at \$165, and Choicest to Wm. Pickard, Roseland, at \$125; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Crimson Chief, to John Mansfield, Brandon, at \$155, and Fairview Lad, to A. Graham, Pomeroy, at \$200; F. D. Brooks, Brandon, Elton King, to W. Graham, at \$90; Wm. Chalmers, Brandon; Corral's Heir, to H. Briere, Oak Lake, at \$60, and Jim Hill, to W. W.

FRENCH COACH STALLIONS

FOR SALE

HIGH CLASS BROOD MARES, Heavy and Light
1400 Acres Mixed Farm, River Frontage

G. E. Goddard - Cochrane, Alta.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared and bush farms. Sea and river frontage in district. All prices. Fine farming country. Good local market. Apply F. R. F. Biscoe. Courtenay, B. C.

FARMERS—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B.C.

FOR SALE—One of our 20 horse-power traction engines, rebuilt; practically as good as new. Prices much below actual value. Now ready for delivery. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Co., Ltd., 760 Main Street, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 41.

FOR SALE—Good second-hand piano. Address, P. O. Box 1431, Winnipeg.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia, offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 25 Broughton Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

A LAND SNAP—Three hundred and twenty acres of good black soil, six miles from Davidson, Sask. \$20 per acre; one-quarter cash and balance to suit purchaser. Write Box G. W., Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 61 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA—New York of the Pacific. Building lots \$350 up. Easy terms. Best investment known. Bank references given. D. MacLurg, Broker, 340 Pender, Vancouver.

POULTRY AND EGGS

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

12 BREEDS POULTRY—Eggs and baby chicks for sale. White, Black and Buff Orpingtons; White, Black and Brown Leghorns; Light Brahmans, Partridge Cochins, Silver-laced Wyandottes, Silver-laced Hamburgs,

Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, Leghorns and Hamburgs. \$1.00 per setting; all other breeds, \$2.00. Shipped in Morgan crates. J. Sieffert, Brandon Poultry Yards, Brandon, Man.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES. Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness saddles, J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

H. BERGSTENSSON, Asgard Stock Farm, Alameda, Sask., breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

LARGE ENGLISH BARKSHIRE HOGS (purebred). C. E. Amphlett, Circle A Ranch, Alix, Alta.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

Donaldson, Brandon, at \$75; A. Cooper, Treesbank, Pansy, at \$100, and Lady Guelph, at \$110, to A. Graham; Pomeroy and Gallant Butterfly, to H. Mitchell, Duck Lake, at \$225; F. W. Crawford, Chater, Forest Ensign, to A. R. Ferguson, Lorette, at \$165; W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Brenda Chief, to R. McDonald, Brandon, at \$60; Wm. Dawson, Wakopa; Breezehurst, to John Rennick, Carberry, at \$85; H. L. Emmert, East Selkirk, Snowflake, to P. M. Bredt, Regina, at \$300; W. H. English, Harding, Roan Marquis, to A. D. McDonald, Na-

pinka, at \$170; G. L. Ferguson, Souris, Avondale Royal, to Fred Sutherland, Shellbrook, Sask., at \$150, and Concord, to Wm. Graham, at \$100; Chas. Gray, Crandall, Jamie's Heir, to H. Hills, Poplar Point, at \$60; G. H. Gray, Austin, Extra, to Jas. Mitchell, Dropmore, at \$80; J. F. Gunn, Greenridge, Major, at \$140, and Emperor of Emerson, at \$175, to Wm. Graham.

Holsteins—Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Mischief Boy De Kol and Prince De Kol of Deloraine, to Wm. Ogilvie, Alexander, at \$60 each.

SALE OF BULLS AT LACOMBE

The show and sale of purebred bulls held at Lacombe, Alta., on May 31, was very successful and passed off with entire satisfaction to the directors. The animals with a few exceptions were of fine quality, in fit condition and realized good prices. James Sharp received the top price with his Shorthorn bull, Juniper, which was sold to John McFarlane, Clive, for \$165. The average price for the sale was \$100.38.

Following are the prize winners at the show, and the contributors and buyers at the sale with the price of each animal:

PRIZE WINNERS

Shorthorn Bull, 3 years and over—1, Luminary, owner, Thos. Talbot, Lacombe; 2, Pride of Badeneth, Edwin Plumb, Blackfalds; 3, Chum, Geo. W. Smith, Red Deer.

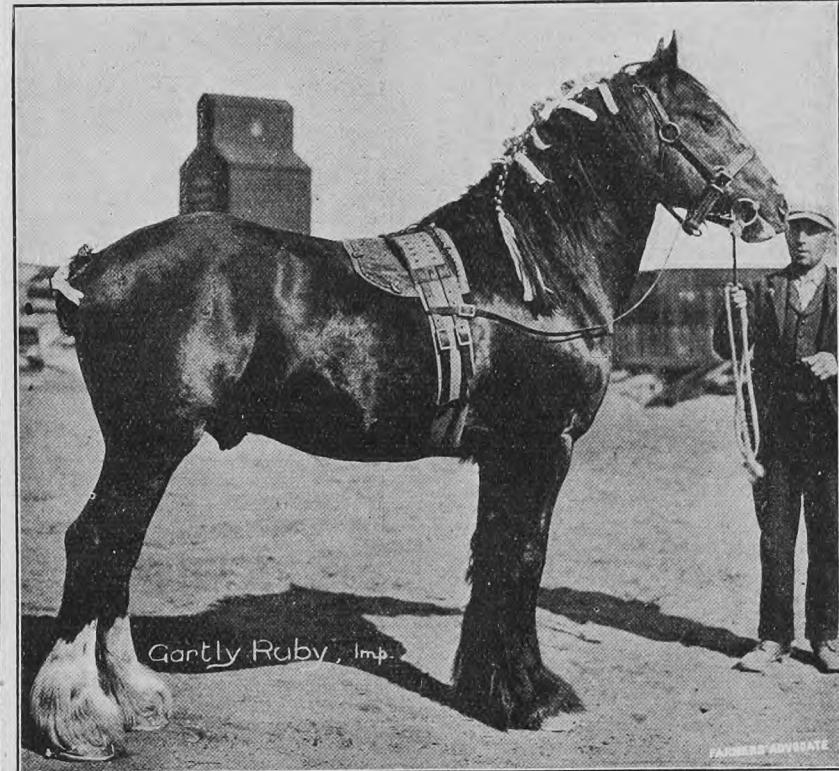
Shorthorn Bull, 3 years and under 30 months—1, White Goods; 2, Loretta's Choice; 3, Mary's Choice; all owned by C. F. Lyall, Strome.

Shorthorn Bull, 18 months and under 2 years—1, Juror, Wm. Sharpe, Lacombe; 2, Jetteau, Wm. Sharp; 3, Juniper, James Sharp, Lacombe; 4, Western

Agency, at \$100; John Wilson, Milner-ton, Alberta Hesiod 4th, to Indian Agency; F. H. Duckett, Buster, to Indian Agency, at \$80; Dan Patch, to Wm. Puffer, Lacombe, at \$105, and Pete, to A. Cameron, High River, at \$75; H. J. Angell Evans, Alberta Hesiod 11th, at \$60, and Sandy of Valley View, at \$50, both to Indian Agency.

Aberdeen-Angus—Elijah Saunders, Blackfalds, Blackfalds Saunders, to Ed. Barnett, Kanata, at \$105; J. W. Carleton, Blackfalds, Blackfalds King, to Gus Hilker, Red Willow, at \$110, and Blackfalds Rex, to Smith Read, Bentley, at \$110.

Shorthorns—C. F. Lyall, Strome, Mary's Choice, to Henry Barrett, Berry Creek, at \$155; White Goods, to W. E. Lee, Harker, at \$155; Strome Prince, to Indian Agency, at \$100, and Loretta's Choice, to J. F. Day, Red Deer, at \$140; A. F. McGill, Lacombe, Snowdrift, to C. H. Goorts, Carstairs, at \$60, and Sportsman, to A. E. Cross, Calgary, at \$50; W. H. Maude, Western Comet, to Indian Agency, at \$110; Edwin Plumb, Blackfalds, Pride of Badeneth, to William Puffer, Lacombe, at \$110; James Sharp, Juniper, to John McFarlane, Clive, at \$165; Juggler, to G. W. Motter, Crossfield, at \$135; Joiner, to B. C. Gilpin, Gilpin, at \$130; Jupiter, to A. E. Cross, Calgary, at \$120, and Jurist,



Four Year Imported Clydesdale Stallion, Gartly Ruby, by Ruby Pride

He is now owned by McKirdy Bros. His substance and quality of underpinning will stand him in good stead at this summer's shows.

Comet, W. H. Maude, Lacombe; 5, Chieftain, Thos. Talbot, Lacombe.

Shorthorn Bulls, under 18 months—1, Mabel's Heir, Thos. Talbot; 2, Ketchell, Thos. Talbot; 3, A Yearling, Mrs. L. N. Graham, Lacombe; 4, Tommy Burns, Thos. Talbot. Champion White Goods, C. F. Lyall; reserve champion, Juror, Wm. Sharpe.

Hereford Bulls, 3 years and over—1, Dan Patch, F. H. Duckett, Lacombe; 2, Alberta Hesiod 4th, John Wilson, Milerton.

Hereford Bulls, 2 years and under 3—1, Red Wave, John Morton, Lacombe; 2, Sandy of Valley View, H. J. Angell Evans, Lacombe; 3, Charlie, James L. Storey, Lacombe, Alta.

Hereford Bulls, under 2 years—1, Alberta Hesiod 21st, Oswald Palmer, Lacombe; 2, Pete, F. H. Duckett.

Champion, Dan Patch, F. H. Duckett; reserve champion, Red Wave, John Morton.

Ayrshire Bulls—1, Stony Croft White Prince, Industrial School, Red Deer.

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls—1, Blackfalds King, J. W. Carleton, Blackfalds; 2, Blackfalds Saunders, Elijah Saunders, Lacombe.

CONTRIBUTORS AND BUYERS

Herefords—J. Horton, Lacombe, Red Wave, to Indian Agency; Red Deer, at \$75; Oswald Palmer, Lacombe, Alberta Hesiod 21st, to Indian Agency, at \$85; John Parr, Castor, Horsa, to Indian

Agency, at \$115, to William Sharp, Juanita, and Jester, to Indian Agency, at \$110 each; Janezary, to A. E. Cross, Calgary, at \$115; Jetteau, to Carl A. Carlson, Holden, at \$135, and Juror, to T. O. Arbuthnot, Lamerton, at \$135; Geo. W. Smith, Red Deer, Chum, to A. E. Cross, at \$135, and Rustler, to Indian Agency, at \$105; P. Talbot & Sons, Lacombe, Herod, at \$110; Hugh, at \$105; MacKenzie, at \$90, and Eureka, at \$100, to Indian Agency; Mac, at \$100; Master, at \$90, and Napoleon, at \$85, to Hilliam Puffer, Lacombe; Thos. Talbot, Luminary, at \$100; Chieftain, \$125; Ketchell, \$100; and Tommy Burns, \$80, to Indian Agency; Mabel's Heir, to E. M. Whiteside, Stettler, at \$125; Moran, to A. E. Moore, Tees, at \$70; Comet, to H. Ziegler, Lacombe, at \$65, and Foxey, to A. E. Cross, at \$55; John Campbell, Bowden; Major G, to Indian Agency, at \$86; Mrs. Graham, Lacombe; Crimson King, to Edwin Whipple, Macleod, at \$50; Industrial School, Red Deer; Stoney Croft White Prince, to Indian Agency, at \$75; W. H. Metcalf, Lacombe, Greenbank Nelson, to Indian Agency, at \$110; Geo. McNeil, Lacombe, Cook, at \$85, and Marmaduke, at \$105, both Indian Agency, Red Deer.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BRANDON

Judging from the activity on the fair grounds at Brandon, no department will lack accommodation this season. Man-

ager Smale promises the biggest and greatest show of the long series. A new horse barn with four rows of stalls to accommodate 100 horses, and additions for over 100 cattle are popular changes. In addition there will be 100 feet more to each of the pig and the sheep quarters. The poultry house will be doubled in size.

Attractive banners and interesting literature have been distributed. The prize lists came from the printers last week.

ALFALFA DEMONSTRATIONS

Arrangements have been made for the location of demonstration plots of alfalfa throughout Manitoba. One acre will be sown at the following points: Morris, on the farm of S. J. Holland; Manitou, on the farm of Wm. Hamilton; Killarney, on the farm of James Daly; Melita, on the farm of J. A. Ross; Cypress River, on the farm of James Connor; Carman, on the farm of James Clark; Virden, on the farm of H. W. Dayton; Stonewall, on the farm of M. J. Stanbridge. The Portage la Prairie plot has not yet been selected. Prof. S. A. Bedford and T. J. Harrison are supervising the work, the seeding being done with an ordinary seed drill at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre. In addition, 100 pounds of soil from an old alfalfa field is spread on each acre.

SASKATOON FAIR

The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition to be held in Saskatoon, June 30, July 1, 3 and 4, will prove to be far surpassing anything else in the twenty-five years of its predecessors. Send for prize list to Manager Douglas, room 3, Masonic Temple, and be an exhibitor as well as a visitor.

FIELD CROPS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1910

The following are the final and complete returns of the acreage and produce of the principal field crops in the United Kingdom for 1910 compared with 1909, as published in Vol. XLV, Parts I and II of the Agricultural Statistics published by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:

Crop	1910	1909	1910	1909
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	1,856,485	1,867,096	56,593,432	63,196,696
Barley	1,896,689	1,827,486	63,044,496	68,944,752
Oats	4,094,664	4,017,612	175,794,312	178,736,968
Beans	269,223	313,432	8,746,920	9,009,840
Peas	153,279	170,247	4,011,608	4,409,032
Potatoes	1,132,669	1,155,260	239,991,000	256,751,000
Turnips and swedes	1,840,641	1,832,492	1,131,923,000	1,123,494,000
Mangolds	518,046	529,927	403,921,000	411,143,000
Hay from clover, sainfoin, etc.	2,955,420	2,866,771	5,152,518	4,409,898
Hay from permanent grass	6,545,190	6,224,234	10,142,356	8,534,730
Hops	32,886	32,539	302,675	214,484

The average yields in bushels per acre for the United Kingdom in 1910 were as follows, the averages for 1909 being given in parentheses: Wheat, 30.48 (33.85); barley, 33.24 (37.73); oats, 42.93 (44.49); beans, 32.49 (28.75); peas, 26.17 (25.90); potatoes, 209 (222); turnips and swedes, 615 (613); mangolds, 780 (776); hay from clover, sainfoin, etc., 1.74 long ton (1.53); hay from permanent grass, 1.55 long ton (1.37); hops, 9.20 long cwt. (6.59). The total area under orchards in Great Britain in 1910 was 250,673 acres, as compared with 251,336 acres in 1909, and under small fruit 84,309 acres, compared with 87,116 acres in 1909.

CROPS COMPARED

The following figures give comparison of the crops harvested in Canada in 1909 and in 1910:

Field Crops	Total Production		In Farmers' Hands March 31			Per Cent. of Total Yield on Hand
	1910	1909	1911	1910	1909	
Canada—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	p. c.	p. c.
Wheat	149,989,600	166,744,000	33,042,000	30,484,000	22.02	18.28
Oats	323,449,000	353,466,000	127,587,000	141,499,000	39.44	40.03
Barley	45,147,000	55,398,000	13,135,000	16,517,000	29.09	29.81
Rye	1,543,500	1,715,000	323,000	351,000	20.92	20.46
Buckwheat	7,243,900	7,806,000	1,750,000	1,835,000	24.15	23.50
Corn	18,726,000	19,258,000	4,734,000	3,604,000	25.28	18.71
Potatoes	74,048,000	99,087,200	23,564,000	43,289,000	31.82	43.68
Turnips, etc.	95,207,000	107,724,600	16,159,000	17,166,000	16.97	15.93
Hay and clover	15,497,000	11,877,100	5,287,000	2,793,000	34.11	23.51

Yield of Harvest Merchantable

Field crops—Con.	1910	1909	Per Cent. of Total Yield Merchantable in
Canada—	bush.	bush.	p. c.
Wheat	141,096,000	159,868,000	94.07
Oats	301,773,000	321,190,000	93.29
Barley	41,505,000	51,449,000	91.93
Rye	1,281,000	1,543,000	82.99
Buckwheat	6,423,000	6,825,000	88.66
Corn	15,662,000	15,606,000	83.63
Potatoes	57,249,000	79,140,000	77.31
Turnips, etc.	82,652,000	92,833,000	86.81
Hay and clover	13,794,000	9,993,000	88.72

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Always on hand a good selection of CLYDESDALE stallions and mares, both imported and homebred. Also SHORTHORN cattle of all ages, males and females. Some good SHETLAND ponies for sale. Our success in the show rings speaks for the quality of our animals and we can supply prize-winners of the highest degree, as well as animals of good commercial value.

Prices reasonable.

Visitors are always welcome, and will be met by our rig at Balgonie, C. P. R. Main Line, our railroad station, if notified in time.

P. M. BREDT & SONS

Edenwold P. O., Sask.

Eight miles north of Balgonie.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

My Clydes have size enough; also draft horse conformation and extra good action. The Hackneys have lots of substance, combined with style and quality. Why not buy Alberta-bred when they can hold their own with imported stock? My prices and terms are right, and every horse is guaranteed. I have never owned or sold a single non-breeder. Will also put an attractive price on a few pure-bred Hackney fillies.

WILL MOODIE, DeWINTON, ALBERTA.

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Keir Emblem (imported) 79045. Choice females of different ages, at rock-bottom prices. Come and see them, or write for prices and terms. Sixty-five head in herd.

Prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, both sexes. Eggs in season.

R. W. CASWELL Star Farm, Box 1283, Saskatoon, Sask.

C. N. R. C. P. R. and G. T. P. PHONE 375

15—BULLS—15

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS of the right type and in good shape for service, \$50 to \$75 each.

A SNAP—SPLENDID YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLION, CHEAP.

J. BOUSFIELD, MACGREGOR, MAN.

The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A carload of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show-ring champion or a range stallion.

JOHN CLARK, JR., Gleichen, Alta.

MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, Eng. Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all Descriptions

From now on we shall be shipping large numbers of horses of all breeds, and buyers should write us for particulars before buying elsewhere. If you want imported stock and have not yet dealt with us, we advise you to order half your requirements from us, and obtain the other half any way you choose. We feel confident of the result—we shall do all your business in the future. Illustrated catalogues on application.

GLENALMOND Scotch Shorthorns

80—Herd Numbers Eighty Head—80

Sensational Offerings—Young bulls of various ages from my best stock. Young cows and heifers of breeding age. My stock bull, Baron's Voucher, imported. This bull is of grand breeding merit and a sure stock-getter. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.

McDonald's Yorkshires

A number of purebred Yorkshire sows, eight months to one year old, due to farrow in May and June. These sows are bred to the boar that won first prize in his class at Brandon Summer Fair in 1910. Also, a number of youngsters, eight weeks old. These are of the same breeding as those awarded first prize for best pen of three bacon hogs, purebred or grade, at Brandon Winter Fair, 1911. Write for prices.

A. D. McDONALD & SON "Sunnyside Stock Farm," Napinka, Man.

Melrose Stock Farm

For Sale

Shorthorn cows and heifers and a few bull calves.

Clydesdale stallions and mares, all ages.

Geo. Rankin & Sons OAKNER P.O. MAN. On the G.T.P.

AUCTION SALE OF FIFTEEN IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLYES AT ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, Ormsby, P. Que., on the second day of the Great Spring Show, May 24, at 2 p.m.

Many are by Baron's Best, Lord Derwent, Pride of the Lothians, Sir Geoffrey and Silver Cup. This is a great opportunity to buy the best at lowest prices.

D. McEachran, Ormsby, P. Q.

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

We are now preparing our spring shipments for the West. 300 to select from. Order the kind that produce from

B. H. BULL & SON BRAMPTON, ONT.

Stallions from Hillcrest Stock Farm

Some choice imported Clydesdale stallions, including two three-year-olds, three four-year-olds, and two five-year-olds, of good breeding, are for sale at cost price, as Mr. Taber is going solely into breeding. They are sired by such renowned stallions as Baron's Pride, Baronson, Everlasting, Baron Victor, Revelanta and Rozelle.

TWO OF THESE WERE PREMIUM HORSES IN SCOTLAND

Lumloch Laird is half-brother to The Bruce, winner of so many championships in the Canadian West since last July. He also stood second to The Bruce at Regina last summer.

Home-bred Stallions from the Great Stallion ACME KING and ROYAL BARON also are offered

EASY TERMS ON GOOD SECURITY

R. H. TABER

CONDIE, Sask.

FARM PROFITS

Do you conduct the business of your farm in a systematic manner? Will you know which crop gives the biggest returns this season? Have you a record of all the business of the farm?

The New Farmer's Rapid Calculator and Veterinary Hand Book will give you all this and more.

It gives all that is necessary for conducting the business of the farm in a systematic manner and without the aid of a bookkeeper. The Veterinary Hand Book is the work of several well known stock veterinarians and specialists and will be found very valuable. Another valuable feature is the Crop Record which will show what crop made the most money. You also have a comprehensive record of all the business of the farm.

Confer a favor on your neighbor by inducing him to become a subscriber to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, and we will send you this valuable book and make it easy for you to interest the new subscriber. We will also send him a copy. Tell him about it.

CALGARY'S SUMMER FAIR

At the Calgary Industrial Exhibition to be held June 30 to July 7, \$29,000 are offered in prizes and purses. In addition freight transportation is paid on all exhibits originating in Alberta. In addition to a splendid display of livestock and industrial exhibits the best program of attractions ever seen in Canada, west of Toronto, will be provided. Almost everyone will be interested in the daily flights of Strobel's aeroplane, and the demonstrations of the mono-rail car, to say nothing of the fireworks, music and other attractions which are the best that money can secure.

Prize lists can be had on application to the manager, E. L. Richardson, Victoria Park, Calgary, and entries close on June 15th.

* * *

Arrangements have been made to hold the annual plowing match at Portage la Prairie on June 21 on the farm of Thos. Wishart. Entries close June 17.

MARKET FOR OLD BONES

In a recent issue of Trade and Commerce report, J. M. Mussen, trade commissioner Leeds and Hull, gives the following:

In view of the shortage in the supplies now being offered, a favorable opportunity presents itself to Canadian firms in a position to export cow and ox bones. Certain kinds of bones are extensively used in this country and form an important constituent in the making of numerous articles.

After being boiled to extract the fat, which, in itself, is a valuable article of commerce, the shank bones are used for the making of cutlery handles, pocket knife scales and buttons, for which purposes there is a constant demand for this particular bone in Sheffield. The bones obtained from the thigh of the animals are also used and are suitable for the making of such articles as tooth brushes, combs, dominoes, brush backs, piano keys and paper knives. Even the residue resulting from the manufacture of these articles is not wasted, but ground down and used for fertilizing and other purposes.

Bones are usually shipped to this market in bags holding one cwt. Prices vary greatly according to the size and strength of the bone, the bones obtained from the older and larger breed of animals being, of course, more valued for use in manufacture. The bulk of the supplies used at present are obtained from the home market and also from South America and Russia, but in view of the prices now ruling, which are higher than what they have been for at least four years, Canadian firms having

supplies available for export should find this a remunerative market.

There is also a large importation into Sheffield of cow and other animal horns, which are in demand for various manufacturing purposes. Direct supplies are constantly being received from Belgium, South Africa, India, South America and other countries. The trade in this direction should equally engage the attention of Canadian shippers. After being split, the horns are pressed flat and then utilized for the manufacture of a varied assortment of goods. The horns should be shipped without the pits in bags holding one cwt.

It is pointed out that there is a wide dissimilarity in the kinds of horns

study of tuberculosis, to give my cattle a tuberculin test. The herd was composed of about twenty-five animals, young and old, of which half were registered and the balance grade Jersey and Guernseys.

The first test disclosed four animals, as I remember, which reacted, all of which were grades that I had bought in the immediate vicinity. These were killed, and a post-mortem held over each carcass. The disease proved to be there, just as the tuberculin said it was. The next year two registered cows that I had purchased, both valuable animals, responded to the test and were likewise killed and buried. The post-mortem on these justified the tuberculin test,

disease, and especially as to its infectious character. But they must face it squarely and resolutely. Any attempt to belittle its importance, to nurse and coddle it, with the idea that it does not amount to much, or that the hue and cry raised against it is a trick of the veterinarians, will be sure to bring sore disaster. In my belief it is as infectious as smallpox among humans.

Every man should have pride and patriotism enough to wish to maintain a healthy herd. These are days of close competition, high prices of land and labor, and, in my opinion, every farmer should test his cattle once a year, at least, and take none into his herd until he is absolutely certain that they are free from all contagious diseases.—W. D. Hoard, in the report of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association.

ADULTERATED FOOD STUFFS

When there are so many prepared foods on the market, it is difficult to know which are pure and which adulterated. The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station authorities have made a test of 3,410 samples of foods and drugs, such as are commonly sold on the markets. Of these 1,004 were found to be adulterated or misbranded. These analyses have covered various classes of food products, including milks, creams, butter, oleomargarines, flours, oysters, jellies, pops and liquors. Of the 2,943 official samples of foods analyzed 557 were found to be adulterated. Of the 467 official samples of drug products taken from the market and analyzed, 183 were found to be adulterated or misbranded, according to the act.

BIG PRIZES

The American Land and Irrigation Exposition will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, November 3 to 12, 1911. Among the liberal prizes offered are two that should come to Canada. A gold prize of \$500 is offered by Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific Railway, for apples. A prize of \$1,000 in gold for the best 100 pounds of wheat is offered by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. These competitions are open to all America. Canada should get both the prizes.



Sod House in the Making

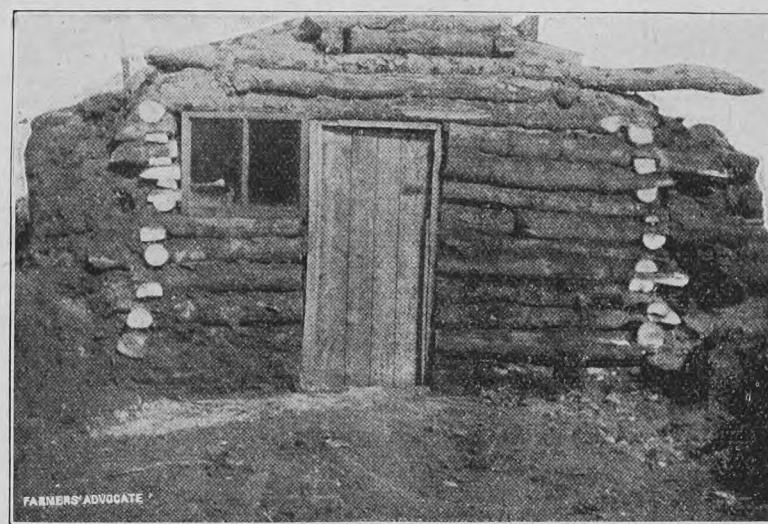
reaching this market, which vary according to the age and breed of animal, and this also applies to bones. It is therefore considered essential that as a preliminary to opening up this trade Canadian firms should send a sample bag of the horns and bones they are able to offer, so that their suitability for this market could be tested.

ERADICATING TUBERCULOSIS

My experience in eradicating tuberculosis from my herd and maintaining

although, with one cow we had to search closely before we found the lesion. In 1899 two more were detected and killed, the post-mortem proving the accuracy of the test, as before. In the meantime the entire stable room was disinfected, first by spraying with whitewash and then with a coal-tar disinfectant.

This was the last killing done. The test in 1900 showed no reactions, and although an annual test with tuberculin has been made every year since but one,



Sod House Ready for Occupation

its exemption from that disease for over ten years, is a simple proposition—so simple, indeed, as to escape the respect and adherence of too large a class of farmers.

First, let me say that without the tuberculin test I could not have done what I have. Therefore, I wish to put that test to the front as being the only test whereby a farmer can determine with any degree of exactness whether the seeds of the disease are in his herd.

About twelve years ago I was building up a registered Guernsey herd. I determined to put my cattle on a clear and determined basis of health. Accordingly, I employed a competent veterinarian, who had made a special

no reactions have been found. Several animals have died from other causes, as they do in all herds, and a post-mortem has failed to find any evidence of tuberculosis, so I believe that the herd is entirely clear of all tuberculosis infection, and has been for ten years.

I will say further that I have taken no animals into the herd for a number of years, except two bulls, and these were subjected to a rigid quarantine for several months, and thoroughly tested at intervals with tuberculin.

To this latter fact I owe a large part of my exemption from the disease. Tuberculosis is bought and sold to an alarming extent. Farmers are not thoroughly established in their ideas and convictions as to the nature of the



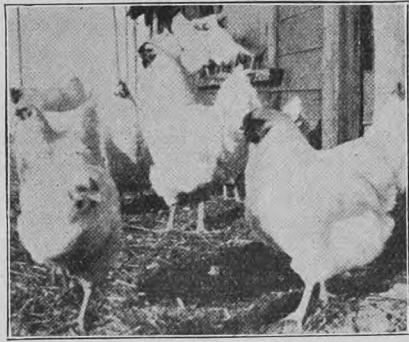
CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE

There is an awakening interest in poultrying. Many farmers who are not in a financial position to construct an elaborate house for winter protection are desirous of knowing the cost of a modest one. While an up-to-date building is to be preferred circumstances frequently are such that a farmer must build very modest buildings. Several enquiries have come to hand lately regarding a poultry house to accommodate about 100 birds. It has long been known that a bird needs from four to six square feet of floor space to scratch and exercise on. With this in mind a pen can be built to suit.

The first great essential in the poultry house is light. To obtain this always face the building to the south. A foundation need not be expensive for a small pen. A good sill placed on stones will do very well. It is not necessary to build the pen of cement or stone. Lumber is to be preferred, being warm enough and drier.

The pen on which estimates follow is 12 x 30 feet, with 7-foot 2 x 4-inch studs. On these the sheathing (ordinary inch surfaced lumber) is nailed. Then there should be two good thicknesses of paper, one of felt and one of tarred. With siding on the outside the wall will be fairly warm. It would make a much drier and warmer pen to line it inside with shiplap, but this is not absolutely necessary. The roof is made by placing the ridge about eighteen inches higher than the plates, and one or two sub-

ridges on each side. The first layer of roofing is shiplap and would need to be sixteen feet long for this building. It is first fastened at one end and then at the sub ridge and ridge. Next weigh down the other end and fasten firmly. When this is on put a ply or two of



Some of R. K. Baker's Poultry

paper and use one or other of the roofing materials. If preferred, instead of the patent roofing, another ply of shiplap can be used, being put on to break the joints of the former shiplap.

For lighting in this pen a row of windows can be placed the full length of the south side. About a three-foot sash will be good, placed three feet from the ground. This will give plenty of light, and the windows are low enough to allow the sun's rays to reach the floor in winter time. Cover the windows with poultry-proof netting and some iron bars, to guard against breaking.

In order to obtain warm roosting

Where can I get a manual treating of the different makes of incubators and giving directions to use them?—R. W. B.

Ans.—It is possible to replace an ordinary incubator lamp by the use of electricity. For this purpose an electroplane would be required. The ordinary electric light drop is all that is necessary by way of supplying the electricity. I do not know of any manual treating with the operation of incubators other than on general principles, but if you write to the firm making the incubator you are using they will supply you with instructions. Each incubator company has instructions intended for the operation of their own particular incubator.—A. W. Foley, poultry expert for Alberta.

POULTRY COURSE

Without entrance requirements one may now attend Iowa State College and take a thoroughgoing one-year poultry course. This course has been arranged for those who wish to prepare themselves for practical poultry work and have but one year to devote to study, or who may not be able to furnish the requirements for admission to the regular four-year college courses. The work will be given by the regular college instructors and will be as good in every particular as the work given the regular college classes.

The work will consist of twelve distinct courses grouped under the following general subjects:

1. **Poultry Management**, which includes a study of poultry houses, the arrangement of buildings and yards, the planning of farms, feeds and feeding,



Poultry House for a Dozen Hens

Twelve hens kept in this box for four months and a few days in winter gave a net profit of over \$8.00. The pen is $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet and four feet high behind and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high in front. The front was of muslin and glass.

quarters, place the roosts about two feet from the ceiling, arranged in such a manner that a curtain can be drawn around the fowl at night. This will make warmer quarters and saves the trouble and expense of artificial heating.

The material for the above pen costs about 100 dollars. Of course, if a carpenter is hired the expense will be very much greater. A couple of ordinarily handy men can manage to build this modest pen. The outlay in any case will not be large, and the increased returns from the poultry will more than offset the cost. The accommodation is for about 100 birds, and should more room be required the cost can easily be figured. In case the pen is not properly ventilated it would be well to remove a few lights of glass and put cotton in their places. The tending and caring for poultry is never hard, but will become a pleasure if one has a convenient, good pen in which to keep them.

Particulars regarding building common and elaborate poultry houses are given in a bulletin issued by A. W. Foley, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

INCUBATOR HEATING

Kindly advise me if it is possible to replace the kerosene lamp in an incubator by an electric lamp. What candle power would be required to get the amount of heat needed in a small machine, for 50 eggs?

breeding, judging of market types, killing and dressing, caponizing and sanitation.

2. **Practice in Feeding and Management.** In this work the students are each given the entire care of a flock of birds and required to keep detailed accounts of foods fed, gains made in weight, eggs produced and the calculation of profit or loss.

3. **Incubator Practice.** Each student is given charge of one or more incubators and required to make a careful record of the fuel consumed, variation, germs, chicks hatched and the cost of incubation. A comparison is then made of all the different makes of machines used on the farm.

4. **Brooder Practice** is a continuation of work started in incubator practice. The chicks hatched are cared for in various types of brooders and results carefully recorded.

5. **Poultry Judging.** This work includes a study of the origin, history and classification of the various breeds and varieties, and the scoring and comparing of the more important varieties in accordance with the American Standard of Perfection. The more proficient students are sent out from time to time to judge county fairs or small winter shows. This course also includes instruction in showroom management.

6. **Anatomy and Physiology of Poultry** takes up study of form and functions

THE ONLY SADDLE HORSE KENTUCKY SADDLERS THE BEST OF DRIVERS

"The King of all Light Horses"

I have for sale twenty head of registered Kentucky Saddle Horses—stallions and mares. All ages. For prices and particulars of breeding, etc., apply to
MILWARDE YATES . . . SWIFT CURRENT, Sask.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND HACKNEYS

We have just landed another shipment of Clydesdales and Hackneys from Scotland, and another carload of Percherons. These are all the big, drafty kind and you will hear from them at the shows. Write or come and see them.

FAIR AND HONEST TREATMENT TO ALL

VANSTONE & ROGERS Head Office and Stables, WAWANESA, MAN.
Branch at Vegreville, Alta. Jas. Brooks, Mgr.

Calgary Industrial Exhibition

June 30th to July 7th, 1911 Calgary, Alberta.
\$29,000 in prizes and purses. Freight paid on all exhibits originating in Alberta. The best special features ever seen in Canada west of Toronto, including Strobel's Aeroplane, Brennan's Mono-Rail Car, Moving Pictures of the Coronation, Grand Display of Fireworks, Music by the 103rd Rifle Regimental Band, and other high-class features. Parimutuel machines to be used for the first time in Western Canada at the Exhibition races. Reduced Passenger Rates. Entries close June 15th. Sheriff I. S. G. Van Wart, President; E. J. Dewey, Col. Jas. Walker, Vice-Presidents.

Prize lists and other information from E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager, Victoria Park, Calgary.

School of Mining

A COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE
Affiliated to Queen's University

KINGSTON, ONT.

For Calendar of the School and further information, apply to the Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.

Mining and Metallurgy
Chemistry and Mineralogy
Mineralogy and Geology
Chemical Engineering
Civil Engineering
Mechanical Engineering
Electrical Engineering
Sanitary Engineering
Power Development

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TOWNSITE LOTS

will make money for you. Buy lots in Divisional Points between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and let them grow into money. Melville, Watrous, Biggar, Wainwright, Tofield and Scott Townsite lots should in time prove equally as good an investment as though you had purchased lots in the beginning in Canadian Pacific Towns similarly located, such as Brandon, Medicine Hat, Regina, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge and Calgary. You can buy lots in these Grand Trunk Pacific Towns on a cash payment of \$10, and the same amount each month. Prices of lots average about \$100 each. Corners \$125. In case you desire further particulars, address: INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES CO., LTD., SOMERSET BLDG., WINNIPEG, MAN. Make all remittances directly to

LAND COMMISSIONER, GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RY., WINNIPEG, MAN.

of the various organs of the fowl's body, with reference to feeding and digestion, egg production and caponizing as well as disease.

7. **Marketing of Poultry Products** includes the study of the market classification of poultry, eggs and feathers, methods of dressing, packing, shipping and selling, requirements of different markets, poultry and egg boards, cold storage of poultry and eggs. In connection with these subjects work may be taken in fruit growing, stock judging or grain judging.

MONGREL OR PUREBRED POULTRY ON THE FARM

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of May 10 Mr. Dryden expresses a preference for mongrel poultry on the farm, on the ground that the fanciers from whom farmers buy purebred fowls, so often sacrifice vitality as well as all other utility qualities, for color. I agree with him, if it is necessary for farmers to buy their purebred stock from fanciers; but why should it be? We do not look to town's folk for purebred animals in other lines of stock. Who would think of breeding from scrub bulls, or scrub stallions? If we can produce our own purebred breeders in other stock which

are far ahead of scrubs, why can't we do the same thing in poultry? I have tried linebred purebred fowls, outbred purebred fowls and scrubs. The scrubs beat the linebred show birds, but they are as far behind outbred purebred fowls as a scrub cow is behind an Ayrshire.

The trouble grows out of the difficulty in getting poultry raisers to see the difference between the fancy and utility poultry breeding. The fancy is a game, a sport, pure and simple, which should have no bearing whatever on the breeding of utility poultry. Mr. Dryden says that there is not enough purebred poultry in the United States to stock the farms of one Iowa county. That would not be true very long if the farmers saw the difference between purebred farm poultry and show birds. They have plenty of purebred stock of other kinds. To the last man of them they use purebred males in all other stock. You couldn't give one of them the service of a scrub stallion for nothing.

The fact that there are so few show birds in comparison with farm fowls presents no difficulty, as a farmer, if he chose, could produce enough purebred hens to stock his farm at a very small initial cost if he could buy one good outbred cockerel from one fancier and three or four good outbred hens from

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

WINNIPEG

Some New Features for 1911

- Wright Bros.' Aeroplane**
with Walter Brookins, the World's foremost Bird Man.
- The Monorail Car**
Free exposition of the wonderful new trolley car that runs on a single rail.
- Exhibition's Auto Show**
The biggest and best yet held in Western Canada
- Broncho Busting Tournament**
Cowboys conquering Outlaws.
- New Arts Building**
with aerodome stand, to be occupied by the
- Envile Hall Band**
direct from England to the Exhibition (by Royal Command)
- Coronation Naval Review**
Grand pyrotechnic spectacle of the Naval pageant at Spithead, commemorative of the crowning of Their Majesties.

JULY 12-22-1911

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CHANGE IN TIME JUNE 4th

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THE LAKE SUPERIOR EXPRESS
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Winnipeg, Fort Frances, Fort William, Port Arthur

THE SASKATCHEWAN EXPRESS
Daily except Sunday between
Winnipeg, Dauphin, Swan River, Prince Albert

THE DULUTH EXPRESS
Daily between
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Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Winnipeg Gen. Pass. Agent, Winnipeg

another farmer whose stock was unrelated to the stock of the other. He would not need to pen them. If the colony might not produce all the pullets he would need the first year, but by wintering them in a colony house and getting another outbred cockerel or two the pullets, having been wintered in the next year he could raise all that an average farm would require. He would house were well separated from any other hen house and all the males on the place were purebred the purebred pullets, having been wintered in their own

house and there would be no danger of mixing the blood with scrub stock.

For my part, I should like to be one of a number of farmers who would raise outbred purebred poultry, allowing Nature to attend to the color while the farmer looked out for the productive qualities. If Nature wished a Wyandotte cockerel to wear gold on his hackle and back, let him wear gold. If she wished a Barred Rock cockerel to wear the same top color, let him wear it—if the fanciers do call it brass. Brass or gold to my eye, he is a more beautiful bird with than without it. Doesn't Nature make the color of all wild male birds more brilliant and attractive than the color of the female? If she cares to color domestic fowls after the same plan, a wise man will let her do it. She will make trouble for him if he tries to prevent it.

* It would be very easy and profitable for a number of farmers in each province to raise outbred purebred poultry, each farmer keeping a record showing from what flock he obtained his new blood each year and stating what he was aiming at in the way of utility breeding, this record to be furnished to any prospective buyer. It would then be easy to get strong, vigorous purebred breeders at moderate cost with little to pay for transportation, and as the birds would all be raised in the same province they would all be climatized, which is no small matter.

I for one would be glad to join the "Farmers' Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Club of Alberta" and pay my dollar a year, as the members of the fanciers' clubs do, to have a yearly bulletin published by the club giving the pedigree of the flock of each member and other information that might be of interest, no color nor weight restrictions to be imposed upon the members of the club. If Nature wishes the Rhode Island Red male to wear three shades of red instead of one, as the fanciers do, let him have three.

Alta.

W. I. THOMAS.



SEED POTATOES

Are potatoes weighing from one-half to one pound, suitable for seed? In England a gardener would not sow such large ones.—READER.

Ans.—It is generally considered better to plant potatoes slightly smaller. Of course potatoes are usually cut into three or four sets, so that a potato one pound in weight will make several sets. It seems strange that many are adverse to planting large seed potatoes. In all other crops, the better and larger the seed the better the returns. Strong seed should give big crops in potatoes as in grain crops. Experiments at Ontario Agricultural College show best returns from the use of whole potatoes of medium size.

DATES TO KEEP IN MIND

Agricultural College Special Train through Manitoba on C. P. R.	May 30 to June 28
Fair at North Battleford	June 26 to 28
Summer Fair at Killarney	June 28 to July 1
Summer Fair at Neepawa	June 29 to July 1
Provincial Exhibition at Calgary	June 30 to July 7
Summer Fair at Saskatoon	June 30 to July 4
Industrial Exhibition at Portage	July 10 to 13
Canadian Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg	July 12 to 22
Inter-Provincial Fair at Brandon	July 24 to 29
Summer Show at Moose Jaw	July 25 to 28
North Dakota State Fair at Grand Forks	July 25 to 29
Dominion Exhibition at Regina	Aug. 1 to 12
Summer Exhibition at Edmonton	Aug. 15 to 19
Iowa State Fair at Des Moines	Aug. 24 to Sept. 1
Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto	Aug. 26 to Sept. 12
Summer Exhibition at Vancouver	Aug. 28 to Sept. 4
Minnesota State Fair at Hamline	Sept. 5 to 10

GARDEN INSECTS

Many farmers and their families who attempt to grow garden products become seriously discouraged the first season because of the depredations of insects of divers kinds. In most cases the insect in whatever form it does the damage is unknown to the owner of the garden and has time to work havoc before its presence is appreciated. The main thing, therefore, is to be on the alert. Paris green, hellebore and pyrethrum powder are good substances to have on hand—as long as they are kept in a safe place. Insects that devour the leaf or other parts of the plant can be put out of business by any mixture of poison. Others are fought successfully by the use of a dust that gets into the breathing apparatus and chokes the insect form. The fact should not be overlooked that insects in their development appear in different forms. Generally speaking there are the eggs, the larvae, the pupae and the adult insects. The larvae and the adults are the forms to watch. In some cases, of course, only one form is destructive. For instance, the common cabbage butterfly does little or no damage while in the adult stage, but the larvae or green worms hatched from its eggs are among the most destructive garden pests.

Several interesting letters have been sent in response to the topic for this week. Cash prize awards of \$3.00 and \$2.00 have been given as the two articles appear. Other contributions will be published in the near future.

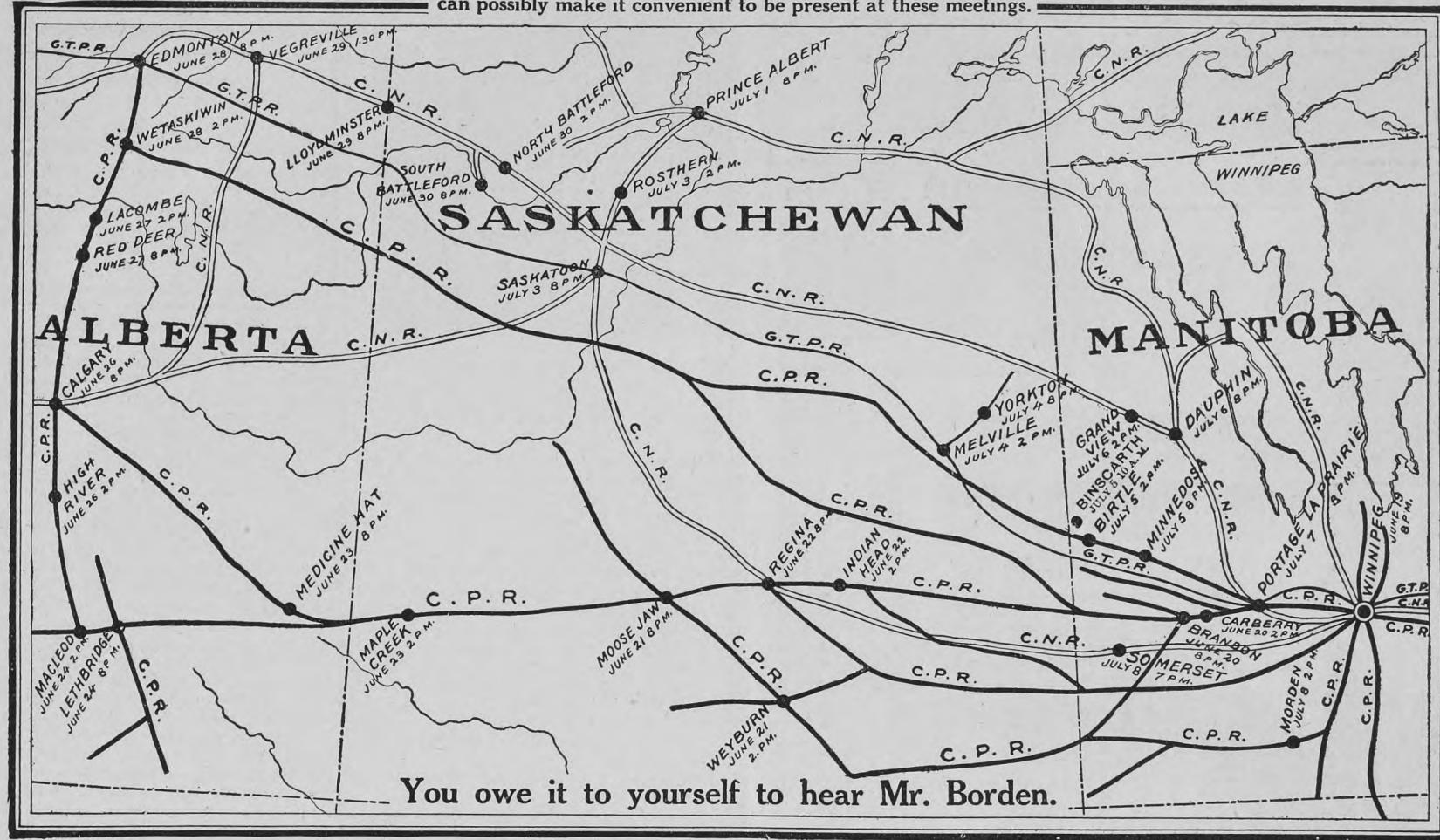
COMMON PRACTICAL REMEDIES

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE.—The white cabbage butterfly which has proved so destructive in the garden, made its appearance in this vicinity about ten years ago. Not being familiar with them, our crop was completely destroyed. The mischief was done before we realized it. Next year they appeared in large numbers again. Having read about them during the winter, we proceeded to try the several methods given for their destruction, pyrethrum powder, sulphur and strong brine. None of the papers gave directions how often to apply. It was here we failed, and for the second time our cabbage crop—which had heretofore been our special pride—was a failure. The third year I used pyrethrum powder and dusted the cabbages three times a week, in the morning while still wet with the dew. This proved effective. I also tried at different times the sulphur and brine, with good results. The main thing seems to be to apply often, and for as long as the white butterfly is to be seen. They come in May and remain until August, but seem to be most destructive before or just when the cabbage is starting to head. If not promptly treated there will be nothing left to treat. The butterfly lays a continuous succession of eggs, as the larvae is to be seen in all stages any time during the season, and so nearly resembles in color the leaf of the cabbage, that one must look closely to discover them. The butterflies do not confine their attentions to the cabbage alone. I have seen fields of turnips attacked.

TOUR OF THE WEST

By R. L. BORDEN, M.P., Leader of the Conservative Party

Mr. Borden will address meetings as indicated and wishes to meet every farmer or resident of the West who can possibly make it convenient to be present at these meetings.



In this case I should not hesitate to apply a solution of Paris green to the foliage. I know many who use it on cabbages, but the element of danger appearing in using so violent a poison deterred me during the season.

from trying it. The worms bore into the cabbages, leaving holes that might easily contain enough poison to be dangerous.

For cabbage I use one ounce pyrethrum powder, six ounces flour. Mix thoroughly together, and allow it to an inch long, stand in a close jar for two days before using. Apply with a small bellows to the plants three times a week, while wet with the dew.

The cutworm is another enemy of the cabbage. It is very disheartening to find after planting out several rows of cabbages that these little pests cut them off. To avoid this I plant my cabbages in the open, putting three or four seeds to a hill, and allow cabbages and weeds to grow together until three inches high. As the cutworm is not particular what it eats, I always have at least two cabbages in a hill. This is easier than putting a paper collar about each plant, and I have grown prize cabbages in this way. A remedy for cutworms is: One ounce Paris green, one gallon bran, one cup of water with four teaspoonfuls of sugar. Moisten the bran with the sugar and water, sprinkle the Paris green over this and mix thoroughly. Spread lightly along the rows of cabbages.

The few early potatoes which are planted in our garden are carefully watched and on the first sign of potato beetles, sprayed with a solution of Paris green, one teaspoonful to a pail of water and applied in a common watering pot. Frequent treatment is necessary.

I have not yet been troubled with the squash, cucumber and melon bugs, but I believe they are troublesome in some sections. In the East we hand-picked them, looking underneath the leaves for the eggs, which are easily seen and destroyed. We also sprayed with soapsuds, half a pound of soap to one and a half gallons of water boiled together, diluted with as much more water when needed and applied as often as necessary. The onion fly may be treated with the soapsuds also, both in soddy and old, well worked

ground. The best way to get rid of him, and also the little white maggot that works in the roots of radishes, turnips, etc., is a top-dressing of equal parts of wood ashes, lime and salt, applied at seeding time and either harrowed in, or sown with the seed, right in the drills. Later on, if this has not been done, and the pests are found at work on growing plants, a tablespoonful of saltpetre, dissolved in one gallon of water and poured in small quantities about the roots of the affected plants, usually kills the pests. Saltpetre in small quantities is stimulating to the plants, so it will do no harm.

M. C. W.

Last year narrow black beetles, half an inch long, attacked my sweet peas stand in a close jar for two days before using. Apply with a small bellows to the plants three times a week, while wet with the dew.

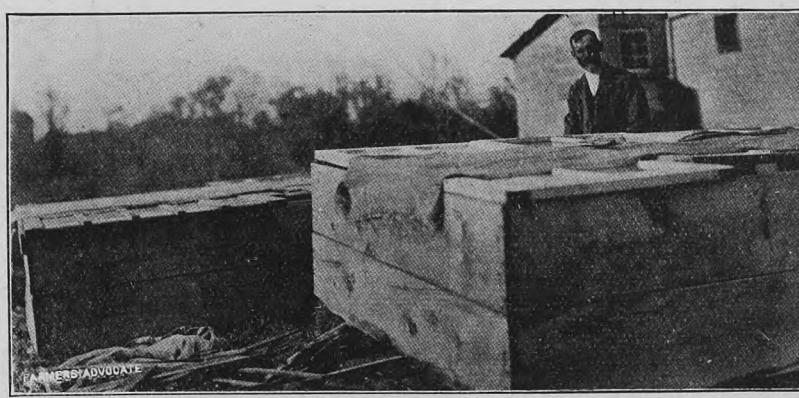
On one or two occasions plant lice have attacked cabbages and cauliflower flowers. A slight dusting of equal parts of flour and pyrethrum powder is a good remedy.

Man.

Soon after cucumbers and squashes are above ground, and the cabbages are all set out, you may be surprised to find a few of them cut off just at the surface of the ground. Often you will find the offender curled up asleep beside the root, just covered with soil—he is a big, fat, juicy grey worm—the kind the robins like. This pest, the cut-worm, works in the night or very early morning. Lose no time preparing a feed for him. Take a large dishpan and put in it about twelve quarts of good bran. Moisten this with warm water. Do not make it wet, but just nice and damp. Stir into it half a cup of brown sugar, and two teaspoonfuls (level full) of Paris green. Mix it thoroughly. Then, after sunset, on a clear, calm night, sow this mixture thinly over the garden where the cutworms are. If there are many cutworms no trace will be found of the bran after sunrise, and it is not likely many more plants will be cut off. A week later a second hatching of cutworms usually appears. Treat them also to a feed of bran and Paris green, and your troubles will be over.

There is another pest that will trouble you if you raise small fruits, and that is the currant caterpillar. The eggs are always found in steel-grey patches or clusters, securely glued to the lower part of the stem of currants, gooseberries, cherries, roses, etc. They may be removed early in spring before they hatch, and should then be burnt. When they hatch the caterpillars always remain in colonies, and can be destroyed at night or on a cold, dull day. The cluster may be cut off and burned, or a torch may be employed to burn them on the bush.

When the cabbages commence to grow well, watch for the pale green cabbage worm that eats the cabbage leaves. Spraying is the only effectual method of saving the cabbages. A solution of one ounce of white hellebore to two gallons of water is the one I prefer. But do not get it on your hands and arms. It makes very sore spots sometimes. Cabbages can also be powdered with pyrethrum powder, one part to five of flour. This is also good for squash and cucumber bugs; but these do not as a rule trouble us here.



Hotbeds in which A. Jamieson of Stony Mountain Starts His Garden Crops

Cabbages, cauliflower, tomatoes, celery and a few flowering plants were started the first week in May. Celery and some of the other kinds should have been started earlier. Early in June 2,000 cabbage plants and a like number of cauliflower were set in the open. He prefers not to put tomatoes in the field before June 10.

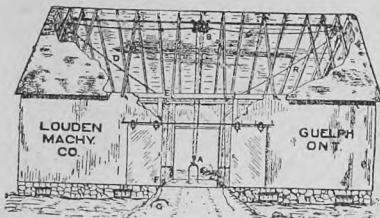
METHODS FOR ALL GARDENERS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

To successfully fight garden pests one must first know what insects to be on the watch for. They are many and varied, and seem to increase with the age of the country. First, we have the yellow wire-worm, a smooth, slippery fellow half an inch or more in length. He is in the ground when spring opens, and is in the ground when spring opens, both in soddy and old, well worked

up one often sees the first leaves riddled with tiny, round holes. Often the crop is destroyed. This is the work of the so-called "black fly," a tiny, nimble beetle, shiny black and about the size of a common flea. It may be killed or driven off by sprinkling the leaves of the turnips with fine ashes or soot, which can be done with a can in which holes are punched. It should be done after a shower, or early in the morning when the leaves are damp with dew. Turnips sowed late often miss the ravages of this little pest.

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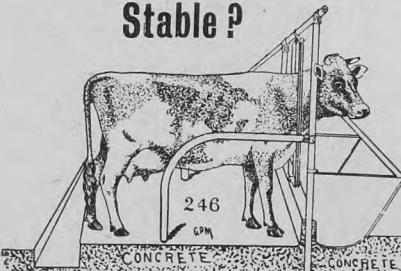
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WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS
MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE



M. A. McIlvride Had a Good Crop of Potatoes Last Fall near Rapid City

This year a big acreage is being devoted to tubers in all parts of the West. The main thing is to pay special attention to cultivation and to keep destructive insects down. In many parts, of course, the dread potato bug (Colorado potato beetle) is not known yet.

Paris green is not advisable for cabbage worms, as it is very poisonous and often stays in the folds of the leaves.

White hellebore is not so dangerous in this way. Cabbages should be sprayed at least three times if cabbage worms abound. Spray once before heading, and twice after that; or oftener if it seems necessary. The solution may be sprinkled on with a whisk-broom if a spray is not convenient to procure.

One important factor in fighting all kinds of garden pests is the clearing away and burning of all rubbish that may harbor the insects or their eggs.

Sask.

BRENDA E. DOW.

PLANTING WINDBREAKS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In planting a windbreak the first thing is choice of location. Land with a slope to the northeast is best and sloping to the southwest is the worst. However, some very successful plantations face southwest. A. P. Stevenson tells me his orchard faces southwest, and he grows apples in spite of it, but it is adverse to nature, as anyone can see by looking at any valley or coulee, and a plantation so placed will take twice the work of one sloping to the northeast, and in spite of care will still have twice the winter damage. By slope I mean any slope at all. Two feet

remarks apply to the danger of the south and west.

In starting with bare surroundings and intending to plant trees on all four sides, unless a man has a large force it would hardly be possible to plant all the break in one year. Allowing six rows only all round to enclose 300 by 150 yards it would take roughly 5,400 trees at three feet apart. As a rule it would be best to plant one side at a time. Now, the southwest rule comes in again. Plant the south block first, second year the west, third year the east, and lastly the north.

Every tree you plant will help other trees, shrubs, pasture, meadow, etc., located to the north, while all located to the south of a block of trees are in a worse position than if there were none at all. This is particularly the case with evergreens. I find that Scotch pine and white spruce positively will not grow here, unless half protected from the sun and hedge alongside. This shuts off all the sun after 1 p.m., and also the southwest wind. If I can't get the hedge I build a wooden protection of boards, shingles, or lath, which answers as well. I have some black spruce four years old that so far have twice the work of one sloping to the northeast, and in spite of care will still spruce alternated with them are all dead.

The hardest and best for protection in one hundred is enough to make a difference, as I have proved on my place. This damage from the southwest is much greater, when one gets west of Regina. However, most people put their buildings up first and think of come Russian poplar, box elder, cottonwoods afterwards, so it is necessary to take conditions as they are. The above sian poplar are the only trees that I

have never had killed back. The last four years I have planted all mine 4 x 4 or 3 x 5, and intend to try 2 x 8 next year.

Sask. CLAUDE F. SAUNDERS.

FRUIT CROP REPORT

Indications point to a good fruit crop this season. The monthly report for May, from the fruit division of the department of agriculture, Ottawa, says the past winter, though severe in many places, has not proven destructive to the fruit growers. No losses in Eastern Canada have been reported from winter killing, except in the case of strawberries, and then only from limited areas. The losses reported have been less than for several years. For a number of winters, even when the conditions did not appear to be unfavorable, fairly serious losses from winter killing have been reported. This was accounted for by the injuries which the trees received during cold series of winters from 1899 to 1904. Apparently

Are You Anaemic or Bloodless?

If so, the Spring is a most Trying Time for You

Your Hope Rests in Getting the Blood Rich and Red by Using

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Shortness of breath and fatigue with slight exertion, failure of the vital organs to properly perform their functions, and pallor of the gums and eyelids, are among the indications of anaemia or bloodlessness.

The blood is thinner and more watery in the spring than at any other season, and for this reason the person who is subject to anaemia, or lack of blood, suffers the most.

You must increase the number of red corpuscles in the blood, and this can best be done by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This great restorative treatment does not merely stimulate the organs to renewed activity, but cures by building up the system. For this reason its benefits are both natural and lasting.

Sleeplessness, indigestion, neuralgic and sciatic pains and weakness and irregularities of the vital organs become a thing of the past when Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is used.

It is only natural that you should get strong and well when this building-up treatment is used, for it supplies to the blood in condensed and easily assimilated form the elements which go to form new, rich blood.

Your digestive system has failed to extract sufficient nutrition from the food you eat, and hence the necessity of such direct nourishment as is supplied to the blood by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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Planting Potatoes at Stony Mountain

Alex. Jamieson had 17 acres in by May 24, and intended putting 8 acres more. Bovee and Early Rose are the varieties used. The machine does good work.

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The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all bunches or blisters from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERIES OR BURNING. Impossible to produce scar or blisters. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

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Mr. M. C. Weightman, Menteith, Man. writes, April 8th, 1907: "I have used ABSORBINE with good success on soft swellings."

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An industrial commission appointed by Congress was conducting certain investigations with reference to the operation of mills and factories in various parts of the country, and the members became especially interested in the working of one mill in a southwestern State.

The investigators were in one room when the whistle blew for noon. The operatives put up their tools and vanished as if by magic.

"Do all the workmen drop their tools the instant the whistle blows?" asked one of the commission.

"No, not all," answered the man who was acting as guide. "The more orderly have their tools all put away before that time." — May Lippincott's.

HAD HEART TROUBLE

NERVES WERE ALL UNSTRUNG.

Wherever there is any weakness of the heart or nerves, flagging energy or physical breakdown, the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will soon produce a healthy, strong system.

Miss Bessie Kinsley, Arkona, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This spring I was all run down and could hardly do any work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I was working in a printing office at the time, and my doctor said it was the type setting caused the trouble, but I thought not. My father advised me to buy a box of your pills as he had derived so much benefit from them. Before I had finished one box I noticed a great difference, and could work from morning to night without any smothering feeling or hot flushes. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down people."

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normal conditions have been restored, and Canadian orchards are again strong and vigorous. The snow fall was not excessive anywhere, and the orchards have escaped the ordinary sleet storms that nearly always prevail in one section or another.

The spring of 1911 is reported somewhat backward, but not excessively so; and in most cases the fruit growers report that this tardiness has been a positive advantage, as it is likely to prevent losses from late frosts. Fairly heavy frosts were prevalent the first week in May, but no serious damage was reported. The latest reports indicate that rain is now needed in Eastern Canada. In British Columbia serious damage to the peach and cherry crop is reported as the result of frost.

FOREIGN FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS

In Great Britain weather conditions have been favorable and, though the promise for tree fruits is good at present, it is yet too early to predict a crop. Small fruits have wintered well, and the rather moist weather last fall favored vines and trees.

In the United States the conditions generally have been favorable for the apple crop. The Southwestern States show a fairly good bloom and not less than 80 per cent. of a full crop. The Pacific States have experienced a fairly cool spring, with no forcing of early bloom. With the exception of some slight injury to cherry and peach blossoms, no damage is reported from frost.

POTATO ELEVATOR

A reader in Northern Alberta asks for particulars about building a potato elevator, and says that the elevator is used commonly in North Dakota and Minnesota for handling potatoes and vegetables.

Can any readers supply the information or tell us where particulars can be got?

CULTIVATION OF BUSH FRUITS

Last week we published hints on the preparation of the soil and planting the raspberry, currant and gooseberry. Following are extracts from the same bulletin dealing with cultivation and pruning after the planting is done.

CULTIVATION FOR RASPBERRIES

Cultivation should be begun as soon as the plants are set. It should be shallow, but kept up all summer long. This is very important, for it is in this way, in many years, that moisture is retained in sufficient quantity to develop the fruits in the latter part of the fruiting season. The cultivation should be begun just as early as the soil is dry enough in the spring, and the soil should never be allowed to bake or crust.

The best tool is the horse five-shovel or 14-tooth cultivator. Where the suckering sorts are grown, many growers prefer the sweep cultivator, because the blades, running just beneath the surface, cut the young suckers and keep the growth confined to hills or rows. It is also in other respects a good tool, if the soil is comparatively clean and not stony or excessively heavy.

In the writer's opinion, the patch should never be seeded down, nor should grass be allowed to creep in. It absorbs too much of the moisture supplied needed by the fruits and growing canes. If one wishes to ripen the canes in late summer, millet, oats, or buckwheat may be sowed thickly, to take up the moisture in the soil. If it is desired to enrich the ground for the coming year, soy beans or Canadian peas may be used.

Mulching is sometimes used as a substitute for cultivation, but it is doubtful if the practice should be followed, as it affords too many chances for the introduction of weed seeds. It also causes the feeding rootlets to come to the surface, where they are more likely to be injured by winter cold. The suckering tendency cannot be so well controlled, and the mulch affords better harbors for insects and plant diseases. If used at all, it should be only in the rows and around the plants, leaving the spaces between rows to be cultivated.

PRUNING AND THINNING

Not more than two shoots should be allowed to grow from each plant the first year. The second and succeeding years, each hill of the suckering kind will produce a great many shoots all

around the hill. Only four or five of the strongest of these should be allowed to develop, the rest being treated as weeds. If one does not have a sweep cultivator to use in keeping them confined, a sharp ordinary or scuffle hoe, or a sharp flat shovel, is a very good tool for working immediately around the hills and in the rows. This is important; for, if many or all are allowed to grow, they will be weak, and their bearing qualities thereby decreased.

The drooping sorts throw out their shoots from the root near the crown. The treatment for the first season is similar to that for the suckering kinds. The second and succeeding years, five or six canes may be allowed to develop from each hill, the others being cut away or rubbed off while young.

The canes which have borne fruit should always be removed soon after the crop is harvested. This gives the growing canes a better chance. It also avoids much trouble from insects and plant diseases; for the removed material can be carried off and burned.

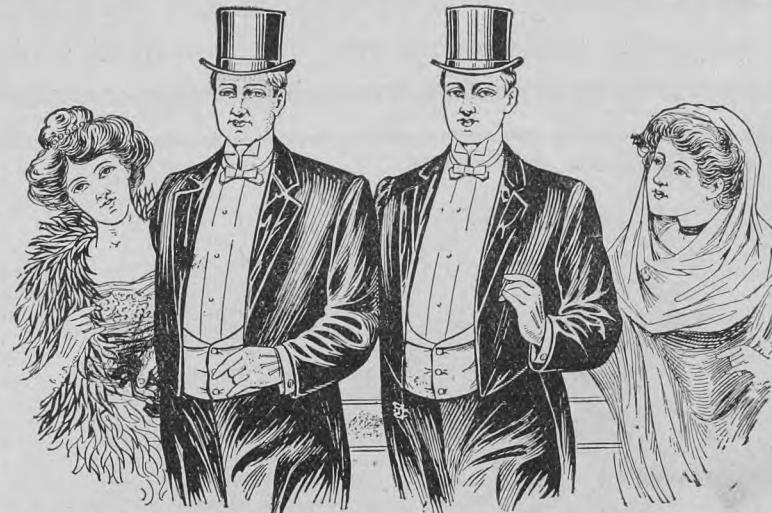
If one wishes to grow the berries without laying them down in winter—and this is possible in most places with the King, Sunbeam, and perhaps a few other reds of the suckering type—the young shoots should have the tops pinched out of them when they are about 15 to 20 inches high. This will induce a sturdy tree form that will stand without staking or trellising, and whose branches will have plenty of time to mature thoroughly before winter. If the topping is deferred until later in the summer the head will have grown too high, so the cane will not stand alone in the wind when bearing; the check to growth is more complete, and the branches which are put out are more likely to be immature and freeze back to the main cane.

WINTER PROTECTION

Winter protection is a necessity in the Northwest, except in sheltered or favored locations. A few of the hardier sorts, such as King and Sunbeam, of the reds, and Old, of the black-caps, seem to withstand injury if a good fall of

Vigorous Manhood

Two "Health Belt Men," One 50 Years Old the Other 30. CAN YOU PICK OUT THE YOUNGER?



I can show you how to restore your youth and how to keep it. A "Health Belt man" CANNOT grow old; he must be young forever. Years count for nothing in this life, so long as you have great vitality. Weakness, Nervousness, Unmanliness are conditions to be laughed at by the intelligent user of my great appliance, for it gives in abundance, all that vim, vigor and nerve force which the weakened system craves. Worn every night and all night for two or three months, it sends a great, warm, glowing volume of electricity into your body through the nerve centers at small of back; from the first hour's use you experience a decided benefit; there is a great, mysterious force which gets right to work. No drugs to be taken; no conditions imposed except that dissipation must cease. Help nature that much; the Belt will do the rest. It takes the weakness and kink out of your back; it drives rheumatic pains away from all parts of the body; you will feel and look young and strong again; women and men noticing your physical change will be more attracted toward you on account of your new vitality and life; in two months you can experience the full vigor of perfect manhood, or you need not pay me. I will accept your case on the "No Cure, No Pay" plan, or if you prefer to pay cash, I will give you a discount.



Let Me Send You These Two Books Free

They fully describe my Health Belt, and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. The other, "Strength," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free sealed, by mail.

If in or near this city, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free booklets by return mail. They are better than a fortune for any one needing new vigor.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me your books, as advertised, free.

NAME

ADDRESS

LEADER FENCE

THE
BEST

WE say BEST because we know of no other fence quite so good, or so strong, or so durable. Look at the lock. That is what has made LEADER fences known to shrewd farmers and ranchers everywhere. The LEADER lock is the strongest part of the strongest fence. The lock practically interlocks itself, giving a double grip. And a double grip means a twice-as-strong lock, a twice-as-strong fence, a twice-as-good investment, no loose locks in the fence, and that makes a big item in fencing. The man of experience will tell you why YOU should buy LEADER fence this summer. LEADER fences have proven best by test from every view point.

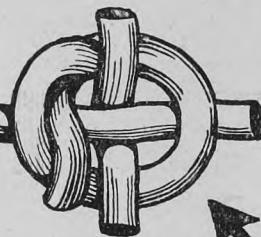
There are many designs of LEADER woven fences, both in standard heavy and medium weights. Nothing but the best galvanized wire is used in our fences.

We also make the old reliable Anchor field erected fence, coiled spring wire, lawn fencing, gates, etc.

Write for Catalogue A, showing the best fences made for horses, hogs, cattle, etc. Write to-day.

ANCHOR FENCE CO. LTD.

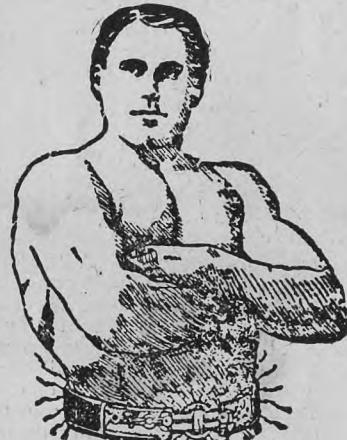
COR. HENRY and BEACON STS.



WINNIPEG, MAN.

"I FOUND A CURE"

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT DID IT
So Writes Mr. G. Herman. This is His Experience
in His Own Words. Cured When Medicine Failed



Whitemouth, Man.
Dear Sir:—I wish to tell you what your Belt has done for me. When a lad of 18 years, I was carrying a heavy bag of corn, and some how or other I must have hurt myself. A pain came on soon after like a cramp in the stomach and it was getting steadily worse until I found relief from your Belt. I tried doctors and patent medicines with no benefit. I then read in the papers of your Belts and their wonderful cures. After purchasing one of your Belts I found relief at once, and it has now completely taken the trouble away, and I can now lift anything without feeling that hated pain. My food digests better, and I can now enjoy pleasure, whereas before it was useless to be where it was.

I am very well pleased with your Belt, and would not part with it at any cost. I would recommend it to any sufferer, as I have proved it to be a cure for what medicine would not reach. I remain, yours faithfully, G. HERMAN, Wardrop's Camp.

Hundreds of men are writing me letters like this, men who have been cured right in your own neighborhood. Let me furnish you their names so that you can talk to them personally.

You run No Risk in Using My Belt—I Take All Chances.

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work, or worry from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by Nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and has lost his strength I can make as good as he ever was.

I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the law of Nature.

The whole force of vitality in your body is dependent upon your animal electricity. When you lose that in any manner my belt will replace it and I will cure you.

FREE TO YOU

Get my 80-page book describing my Electric Belt, with illustrations of fully developed men and women, showing how it is applied.

If you can't call, I'll send this book, prepaid free, if you will enclose this coupon.

Consultation free. Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN

237 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book free

NAME.....

ADDRESS

snow remains on the ground about them. But if they are in a bare place the canes will probably be killed back almost to the ground. Protection at any rate is good insurance. Two men are required to do the work rightly. Facing to the north end of the row, one takes a spading-forkful of earth from the north side of the hill. The other man, with an ordinary pitchfork, pushes the canes to the ground. Planting the foot against the base of the canes, and pushing at the same time, is advised. This causes most of the bending to occur in the root, and often prevents breaking the cane.

When bent, the canes are pinned down with the pitchfork while the other man throws on them a few forkfuls of soil to hold them in place. Later a complete covering with soil, to a depth of three or four inches, should be made. This is not a slow or costly job. In instances noted the cost by hand labor has been as low as \$1.75 per acre. Two men can do the work well and rapidly. Trash or weeds mixed in this covering, or under it, are not desirable; for they afford a harboring-place for mice, which may injure the canes.

A machine requiring four horses has been planned to do this work. While it covers them nicely, it has the fault of breaking very many canes, and for that reason is not extensively used.

The covering should be removed with a round-tined fork in the spring, when the ground has become dry and settled. Some of the earth is scratched off, and the canes lifted to a slanting position with the fork. Many growers leave the canes slanting as far as possible, and believe it beneficial; otherwise they are carefully drawn up and tied or supported. The earth used for covering is worked back into its original position by the first cultivation.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

The currant must not be cultivated deeply, for it is a shallow-rooted plant. The necessary moisture must be maintained by continual surface cultivation, or by mulching. Cultivation will probably come nearer preventing diseases and insects and the encroachment of weeds.

Ashes, sawdust, straw and manure are used for mulching purposes. Hardwood sawdust, if not worked into the soil, is probably the best. Apply to a depth of several inches. Manure is good, and tends to keep a supply of plant-food always at hand. The best method of mulching is to confine the application to the hills, and within the row, where the continuous row is used. The space between the rows is then kept cultivated.

PRUNING AND THINNING

The plants probably produce the best fruit, and the larger portion of it, on the two- and three-year-old wood. Somewhat larger fruits are borne on the two-year, but more of them are borne on the three-year wood. On older wood, the size is decreased to such an extent that it is not desirable to retain the wood longer than that.

In practical field culture, four to eight main stems are allowed to develop, and a system of renewing by cutting out the wood over three years old is followed. This is practically all the thinning necessary, except keeping down the superfluous shoots above the number stated. The greater part of the fruit is borne near the base of the shoots. For this reason it is advantageous to nip back the growing shoots in the summer season, when they have reached about 18 inches, to develop the fruit-spurs.

WINTER PROTECTION

Currants will usually be sufficiently protected in the Northwest if the branches are simply gathered up and tied in a bundle, as shown in the cut. This is most important, in that it keeps the drifted snow from breaking down the branches.

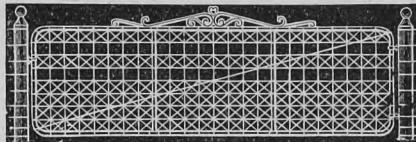
There are hardy varieties approved by the Western Horticultural Society for planting in the West. Emphasis is placed upon the advantage of procuring home-grown stock, when it is at all possible. These are surer to grow, and not as likely to winter-kill. Some of the varieties of red raspberries are: Turner, Loudon and Shipper's Pride. Of red currants, hardy varieties are: Raby Castle, Stewarts, London Mar-

Strong and Rigid

We make Peerless Gates to last a lifetime—and to look well and work right as long as they last. The frames of

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates

are electrically welded into one solid piece—that's why they stand more than any other gate can. We also make lawn, poultry and farm fences of best quality. Agents wanted. Write to-day. THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd. Dept. M, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



SMOKE GOLDEN SHEAF

BRIGHT VIRGINIA TOBACCO

Manufactured by
ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.
QUEBEC - WINNIPEG

ket and Red Dutch. Of black there are: Naples and Lee's Prolific; and of white, the White Grape and White Dutch.

Varieties of gooseberries found to be satisfactory are: Houghton, Smith's Improved and Downing.

SHE HAD CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured Her.

Weighed 135 Pounds—

Now Weighs 172.

Mrs. Charles McDermott, Bathurst, N.B., writes:—"I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three years ago I had consumption. I had three doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about my condition. I was so weak and miserable I could not do my housework. While looking through your B.B.B. almanac I saw that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs, so I got a bottle at the drug store, and after taking ten bottles I was completely cured. At that time I weighed 135 pounds and now weigh 172, a gain of 37 pounds in three years. I now keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything, as I owe my life to it."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, which, combined with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines, makes it without a doubt the best remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations. The genuine is manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



IS A MARVEL FOR POWER
Will pump any well up to 300 feet deep.

Will run all those hard turning, tiresome hand power machines, such as fanning mill, cream separator, churn, grindstone, etc.

No trouble to start either in winter or summer.

CANNOT FREEZE UP OR OVERHEAT

Has enclosed crank case with perfect splash lubrication.

A COMPLETE HIGH-GRADE POWER PLANT, WEIGHING ONLY 225 LBS.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to GIVE SATISFACTION

Write today for catalog and price. If you need a larger size engine, we make them in all sizes, up to 25 h.p. for running saw grinder or threshing machine.

The Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co., Ltd.
BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his home stead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts.

Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate

fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

4 FAST TRAINS DAILY 4

TO
NEW YORK
AND
EASTERN CANADA
VIA



Double Track Route

Modern equipment; unexcelled road-bed and dining car service; polite and attentive employees.

CORONATION SAILINGS

Rates, reservations and full information from

W. J. QUINLAN,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPT.
Phone Main 7098, 260 Portage Ave.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Wit and Humor

Two friends were travelling on the same road together, when they met with a bear. The one in great fear, without a thought of his companion, climbed up into a tree, and hid himself. The other, seeing that he had no chance, single-handed, against the bear, had nothing left but to throw himself on the ground and feign to be dead; for he had heard that the bear will never touch a dead body. As he thus lay, the bear came up to his head, muzzling and sniffing at his nose and ears, and heart, but the man immovably held his breath, and the beast, supposing him to be dead, walked away. When the bear was fairly out of sight, his companion came down out of the tree, and asked what it was the bear whispered to him, 'for', says he 'I observed he put his mouth very close to your ear.' 'Why,' replied the other, 'it was no great secret; he only bade me have a care how I kept company with those who, when they got into a difficulty, leave their friends in the lurch.'

* * *

B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the executive board of the Frisco system of railroads, on one occasion took to task a young man in his employ who had announced his intention of marrying. The youth in question was drawing a small salary, and Yoakum remonstrated with him on the ground that he could not afford to marry, and that his wife would have to suffer great privations. "Oh," said the young man, "I guess I've got as much right to starve a woman to death as any other man has."

* * *

Paul Withington, the Harvard coach, was praising the milder football of 1910.

"Football in the '90's was a terrible game," said Mr. Withington. "Bourget, you know, devoted a whole chapter of 'Outre Mer' to its horrors. Some of the stories of the football of '90 or '91 are, in fact, almost incredible."

"A Philadelphia sporting editor returned one November Saturday from West Philadelphia with a pale, frightened face.

"Many accidents at the game?" a police reporter asked him.

"One frightful accident," replied the sporting editor. "A powerful mule from a neighboring coal dealer's entered the field, blundered into one of the hottest scrimmages, and got killed."

* * *

Hank Dobbs was noted as an 'honest' horse-trader. He would not lie about a horse. He would merely suppress the truth. Incidentally he always beat the customer who dealt with him. The way he could slur over the defects and buzz about the virtues of an animal amounted to genius.

Once Hank was trying to sell a neighbor a horse that had an eye which was nearly sightless. The neighbor knew Hank would not lie outright to him, so he questioned the horse-trader as to the various points of the brute.

"How about his sight? Can he see out of both eyes?"

"Sure," said Hank, "he's got good eyes." Here he leaned forward, his eyes fairly scintillating with suppressed honesty. "One eye is particularly good."

Hank's enthusiasm for the truth had carried him too far. The deal was off.

* * *

"That's a very knowing animal of yours," said a Cockney gentleman to the keeper of an elephant. "Very," was the cool rejoinder.

"He performs strange tricks and antics, does he?" enquired the Cockney.

"Surprising!" retorted the keeper. "We've taught him to put money in that box you see up there. Try him with half a crown."

The Cockney handed the elephant half a crown, and sure enough he took it in his trunk and placed it in a box high out of reach.

"Well, that is very extraordinary,



Great West Wire Fences and Gates

cost no more than others and yet Quality in stock and workmanship is our hobby. No imperfect goods are allowed to leave the "Great West" factory.

Write to-day for Catalog, illustrating 30 different styles of farm and lawn fencing.

The Great West Wire Fence Co. Ltd.

76-82 Lombard St., Winnipeg

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO THE "OLD RELIABLE" CREAMERY



It is so easy and the result so pleasing you will wonder why you did not begin sooner.

We will buy your Eggs and Dairy Butter, too, at top price.

Let us tell you more about it.

THE BRANDON CREAMERY AND SUPPLY CO. LTD.

BRANDON, MAN.

Saskatoon Exhibition

JUNE 30TH, JULY 1, 3, 4, 1911

\$25,000 in Prizes and Attractions

Visitors to Saskatoon Exhibition, June 30th to July 4th, need have no anxiety on the score of accommodation, the management having decided to repeat last year's very successful method of overcoming this difficulty by running an Information Bureau, where a staff of assistants will be on duty to see that every visitor is comfortably housed during his or her stay in the city.

FOR PRIZE LIST SEND TO

DAVID DOUGLAS, ROOM 3, MASONIC TEMPLE, SASKATOON

astonishing, truly!" said the green prised his associates by informing one, opening his eyes. "Now let's them that their decision meant that one and one-third million years must see him take it out and hand it back."

"We never taught him that trick," retorted the keeper, who then turned away to stir up the monkeys and punch the hyenas.

"Surprising!" retorted the keeper, "We've taught him to put money in that box you see up there. Try him with half a crown."

The Cockney handed the elephant half a crown, and sure enough he took it in his trunk and placed it in a box high out of reach.

"Well, that is very extraordinary,"

Two men can sit together only in two different ways, three in six ways, four in twenty-four, five in 120, six in 720, seven in 5,040, eight in 40,320, to sit twice in the same order. One eleven in 39,916,800, and twelve in of the number, a mathematician, sur-

479,100,600.

For nothing I will tell you all about Cement

These pictures show you plainly how simple a matter it is to change a decrepit frame house into one of cement-stone.

YOU pay nothing for what I tell you.

And the reason I offer you my services for nothing is simply that the companies that employ me want the farming community awakened to the value that cement—of the right kind—has for every farmer. Even if they never sell you any cement, they want you and your neighbors to be informed on the uses of cement—and the ease and simplicity with which you can cheaply use it.

No High-Priced Labor Necessary
I can soon show you that it does not require an expensive mechanic to use cement-concrete instead of lumber for ANY purpose. I make the whole subject so plain and simple that you yourself could easily renovate your frame house, barn, hen house, wagon shed. I will tell you how to make a hundred farm-utilties from cement quickly and cheaply—more cheaply than you could with lumber. And bear in mind the fact that you are charged nothing for this "Education in Cement-Using." You will not be bothered to buy anything, either. There are no "strings" to this talk of mine—not one. Just write me and ask questions.

Cement Endures—Lumber Decays

That alone is the biggest reason why you should overcoat your house and barn with cement, as I will tell you precisely how to do. Cement is almost indestructible. Buildings exist in Great Britain and elsewhere that were built of cement by the Romans two thousand years ago. For cement rightly used—as I will show you how to use it—makes structures fire-proof; wet-proof; decay-proof; warmer in winter; cooler in summer. And it is ECONOMICAL—much more so than lumber, for ninety-nine uses out of a hundred.

ALFRED ROGERS, President

Alfred Rogers, Limited

326 Elias Rogers Building, TORONTO

You may have my expert advice without charge. I can save you considerable money.

I charge nothing.

For the asking, you are welcome to use my knowledge. You can inform yourself fully on the whole big question of the use of cement for practically every use you are probably putting lumber to now. I will instruct you fully, in plain language, in the use of cement for making anything from a fence-post to a dairy-barn. And I can show you how to save money by using cement for any building purpose instead of using wood. Simply tell me your name and address and mention what sort of a structure you think of building or repairing—whether a residence, a poultry house, or even a drinking-trough.

You have nothing at all to pay for the advice and instruction I will promptly send you. Write to me before you buy another bill of lumber for any purpose. Be sure to.

Alfred Rogers
THE CEMENT MAN

Why not write me to-day? Accept my free services, make use of my knowledge to any extent; and you will not be under the least obligation or expense if you do. We want you to KNOW cement; and I will do all I can to help you KNOW it.

Verandas
Box Stalls
Driveways
Fence Posts
Well Curbs
Feed Yards
Barn Floors
Cellar Walls
Root Cellars
Horse Blocks
Chimney Caps
Chicken Houses
Watering Troughs
Curbs and Gutters
Windmill Foundations
Storage Water Tanks

Read This List of a Mere Few of the Uses Cement has on the Farm

Then write to me for particulars of how to build these things from cement—doing the work yourself, if you like, in spare time. Don't wait to write because you are not just ready to make any improvement to your buildings. Talk it over with me if you only need a few fence-posts or a watering-trough. Even on those small items I can save you considerable. Just write me.